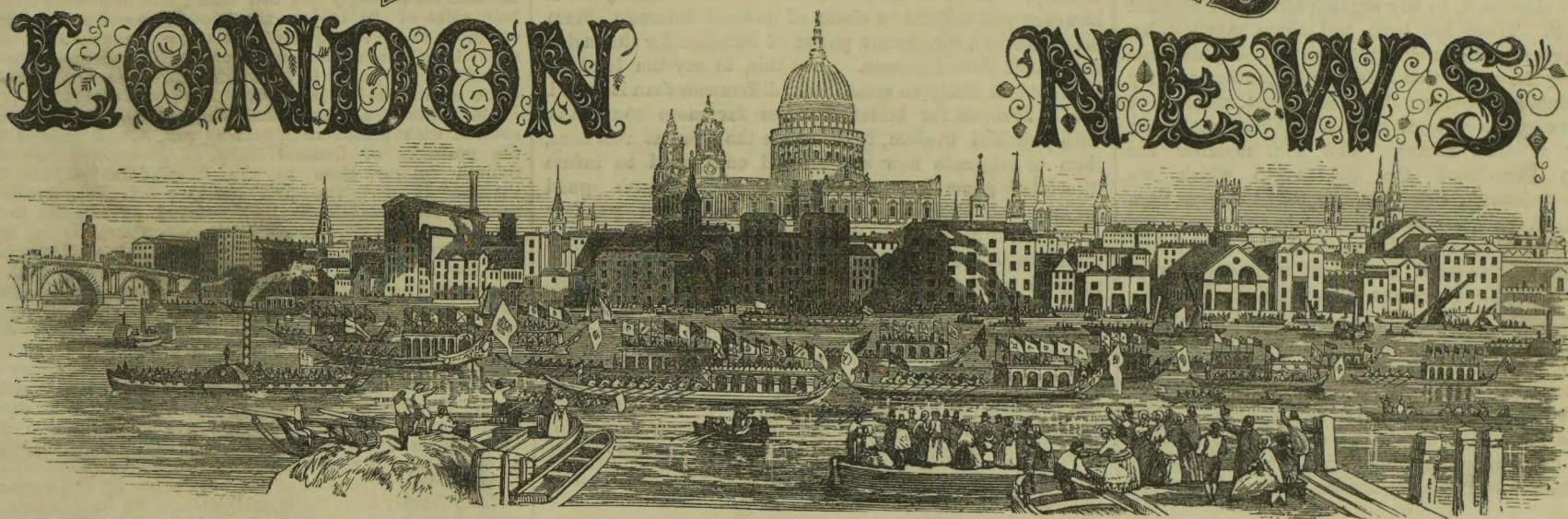


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

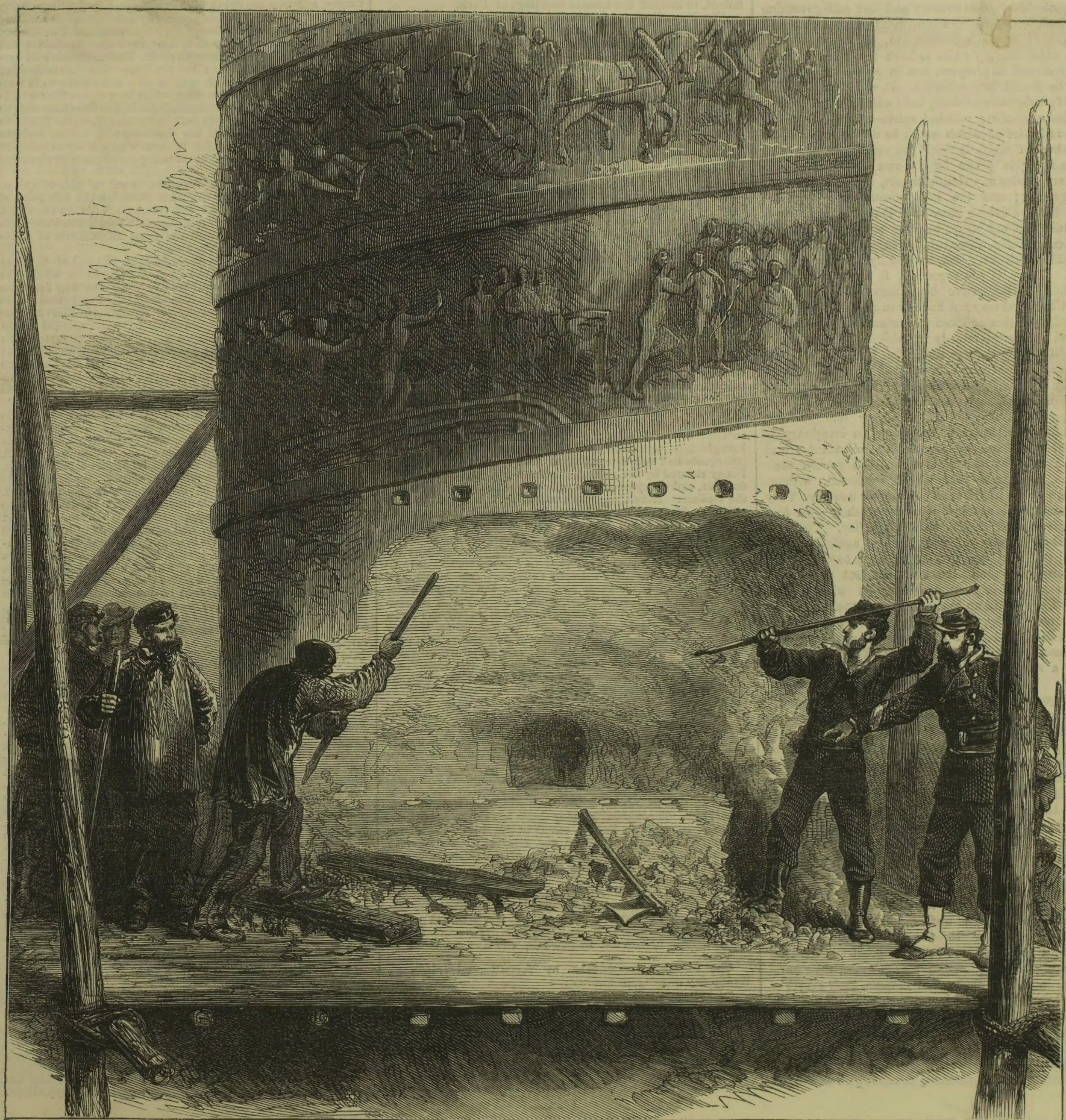


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1652.—VOL. LVIII.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871.

PRICE FIVE NCE  
BY POST, 5½D.



CUTTING THE BASE OF THE COLUMN IN THE PLACE VENDÔME, PARIS.



## COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.

Since the recent debate in the House of Commons on the state of the relations subsisting between the United Kingdom and her colonies, the discussion of the subject outside the walls of Parliament has been frequent, and not by any means uninteresting. The balance of opinion, however, does not yet incline, as far at least as we have been able to observe it, to any organic scheme of colonial confederation. There has been, and there may still be, some inadequacy in the inter-expression of the sentiments most befitting the connection between the mother country and her thriving offspring; but the defect, although a natural cause of regret on both sides, can hardly be supplied by artificial means. The hon. member for Leith, who introduced the debate to which we have made reference, does not appear to appreciate the wisdom of, in some cases, letting matters take the course which is the most obvious and the least fussy. Having a constructive mind, he is bent upon devising an outward and visible form for a mutuality of feeling incapable of being translated into political institutions. It is one of the besetting tendencies of the politicians of the day to imagine that every desirable relationship between man and man, every responsibility growing out of it, every sentiment appropriate to it, and every duty it claims to be performed, should be clothed in the coarse habiliments of law, and made to conform itself to an external dictation suggested by the meddling spirit of the times.

The tie between England and her colonial family is a very real one, even if it cannot be institutionally formulated. It is analogous to that which binds a mother and her children. It becomes more and more delicate, though not necessarily less tenacious, in proportion as the members of the family approach adolescence. An attempt to constitute an Imperial confederation which shall unite in one political body this country and her self-governing colonies, and, by means of a council in which each would have a proportionate representation, to regulate those affairs in which all may claim to have a common interest, looks easy enough in prospect, but in performance would probably be found impracticable. It would involve the creation of ponderous machinery to do what can only be done by an interpenetrating political spirit—machinery, moreover, the activities of which would be dangerous, and the balance-wheel of which it would be very difficult to prevent from flying to pieces by its own motion. Federal relations are, under any circumstances, somewhat difficult of management; and the less ostentatiously they are expressed the less danger there is of their coming to grief.

It is said that our larger colonies are hurt, and may become permanently alienated, by the apathy and indifference with which they are treated by the Government at home. There is some ground, it may be, for this complaint. We may have been inconsiderate in our policy at times, and may not have been sufficiently careful to realise the position of those with whom we have had to deal. But surely the remedy for this state of feeling is clearly indicated by the nature of the feeling itself. If, for example, children who have quitted the parental roof to get their own living deem the old folk at home forgetful of their interests and growing cool in their affections, the evil, which is purely one of sentiment, and which, in great part, may be imaginary, is of a kind not to be cured by covenants and stipulations between them. Our colonies govern their own affairs, sometimes, it must be confessed, without much regard to the interests of the mother country. They have been made the absolute owners of their own soil. They are masters of their own fiscal policy. They are still assured of the protection of England against foreign aggression, and they are not called upon to vote either men or money for the defence of any but themselves. They have not, it is true, grown to be wholly independent. They are in no hurry to change their relations towards home. Why, therefore, should we busy ourselves in devising a federal scheme which could not give them increased control over their own affairs, but which might be a snare to them and an embarrassment to ourselves?

For, unquestionably, a federated empire presupposes, not only a certain unity of interests, but also something approximating to a geographical connection. A Council representing England, the Australias, the Dominion of Canada, the Cape Colony, North Columbia, and the West and East Indies, would have an extremely limited sphere of occupation, on the supposition that it confined itself exclusively to matters pertaining equally to the common government of the whole. At present each has undivided jurisdiction over its own local affairs, and it is difficult to see what advantage would be gained by having a consultative Council—for, of course, it could not be armed with legislative or administrative power—to regulate questions relating to emigration, to postal arrangements, to weights and measures, to coinage, to mutual defence, or to the declaration of war. The different colonies are at so great a distance from the mother country and from each other, their interests are necessarily so many and diverse, their stages of growth so different, and their wants so opposite on occasions one to another, that nothing but embarrassment, incertitude, and delay could arise from having a dual authority for the transaction of strictly Imperial affairs. It is hardly to be expected that the colonies should have a voice, for instance, in determining the foreign relations of

the United Kingdom without also being prepared to furnish their due quota of the means of defence. All these things are best left to the decision of the Home Authorities, due care being taken, as it should be, to consult the permanent interests of the colonies themselves.

The proposed Confederation, moreover, would greatly cripple freedom of action on the part of the mother country. If there is to be concurrent authority over however well-defined a circle of mutual interests, there must also be a concurrent power of taxation for the maintenance of those interests. But this, to say the least of it, would be likely to create more differences than it would heal. It seems far better, because far more consonant with practical wisdom, to continue the present relations, than to originate new and untried ones, and to infuse into the general conduct of them as much good feeling and delicate consideration as it can possibly admit of. Mr. Macfie has done a service by calling attention to the subject, but the remedial policy which he proposes is ill adapted to gain the object he has at heart, and (for the present, at least) must be dismissed as one of those schemes which indicate good intentions in association with badly-contrived appliances for giving effect to them. If ever the idea of confederation should take effect, it will probably be in the shape of an alliance, offensive and defensive, of English-speaking people all over the world, to oppose a protective barrier against the encroachments of military despotism. But society is not yet ripe for such a consummation.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Paris is at length nearly in full possession of the Versailles troops—that is, such portions as may remain unscathed by fire; for the insurgents, in their mad frenzy, seeing they were utterly routed, set fire to the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, the Ministry of Finance, several of the churches, and, indeed, to most of the famous buildings of Paris.

The Versailles troops entered Paris on Sunday, without any actual assault. A certain number of the troops were inside the enceinte before anyone but themselves knew of it, and Auteuil and Point du Jour were shelled for nearly two hours after they had fallen into possession of the Versailles forces. M. Clément, an officer of Engineers, soon after mid-day, was proceeding cautiously in advance of a party of his men, who were lying in concealment between the nearest parallel and the Porte de St. Cloud, when he crept up to the bastion and found it and the ramparts adjoining without a single sentinel. Keeping near the ground, he waved a white handkerchief; it was seen by the small party of Engineers who were lying outside the last parallel, and also by Lieutenant Trèves, of the French navy. At first the signal was not understood; but M. Clément continued to wave the handkerchief violently, and beckon to those who saw him to come on immediately. It was with difficulty one hundred men could be collected in the trenches, but about that number advanced and occupied the deserted position. In the meantime the word was passed from post to post in their rear, and a battalion was soon on its way after them. By half-past three o'clock dispositions had been effected for occupying both Auteuil and the Point du Jour with a sufficient force, and proceeding to the other gates both right and left. The gates and drawbridge of Auteuil had been demolished several days previously, but the insurgents had substituted an enormous barricade, which shut off the iron bridge uniting the railway station with the viaduct. Now came a little fighting. The division of General Vergé marched direct upon Auteuil. Scarcely had the first column arrived there when volleys of musketry were opened by the insurgents concealed in houses. A few of the troops were put hors de combat by this fire, but the artillery of the division turned their pieces on the ramparts against the enemy. Mitrailleuses were also brought into requisition by the troops, and within an hour the insurgents had fled to a distance. The division of General Douay entered by the gate of St. Cloud, which is at the Point du Jour, and occupied the salient between the ramparts and the viaduct. Here there was a second bastion of considerable solidity. The soldiers entered the half-ruined barracks and casemates, and made prisoners of a number of insurgents whom they found concealed there. Immediate preparations were then made for the advance right and left; but, as the enemy was still keeping up a fire from 7-pounders and mitrailleuses along the bastions between Vaugirard and Montrouge, a regular assault of these positions by the division under General Cussy was determined upon, and was soon successful. Then the divisions began to march in by the gates of Vaugirard and Montrouge. At two o'clock on Monday morning La Muette was occupied without serious resistance. A division subsequently advanced to Passy to join that which had taken La Muette, and the division of General Vinoy to the Trocadero. Such was the suddenness with which the occupation of the Point du Jour had been effected that even the officers and men in the batteries did not know why an order to cease firing had been sent round. When the Parisians awoke on Monday morning it was to find that the Versailles troops were in possession of the Arc de Triomphe, and were sweeping down the Champs Elysées and the Boulevard Haussmann. No *Official Journal* of the Commune was published; the staff had all run away. The panic throughout Paris was general, and in the streets people were running hither and thither in wild confusion, the bullets whistling around them on all sides. Throughout Monday shells fell in the very centre of Paris; some on the Bourse, others in the Rue de Rivoli, the Boulevards, the Rue St. Honoré, and elsewhere. On Tuesday morning the troops were in possession of the Place de Clichy, the St. Lazaire railway station, the Palais de l'Industrie, the Corps Législatif, the Invalides, and the Mont Parnasse railway station. The barricade of the Place de la Concorde was taken after an artillery and musketry engagement. Montmartre was captured by the troops at one o'clock. It was attacked on the Clichy side by General Clinchant, and from the Northern Railway terminus by General Ladmirault, who had advanced by St. Ouen.

The *Times'* correspondent at Versailles telegraphs on Wednesday evening, as follows:—

"I have just returned from witnessing one of the saddest sights that has occurred in the world's history. In a former telegram I announced that the insurgents had set fire to several of the public buildings of Paris, the Royal and historical Tuileries included. I have since been for some hours in the magnificent city, which flames and bombshells are fast reducing to a huge and shapeless ruin. Its architectural glories are rapidly passing away in smoke and flame, such as have

never been witnessed since the burning of Moscow, and amid a roar of cannon, a screaming of mitrailleuses, a bursting of projectiles, and a horrid rattle of musketry, from different quarters, which are appalling. A more lovely day it would be impossible to imagine; a sky of unusual brightness, blue as the clearest ever seen—a sun of surpassing brilliancy even for Paris, scarcely a breath of wind to ruffle the Seine. Such of the great buildings as the spreading conflagration has not reached stand in the clearest relief as they are seen for probably the last time; but in a dozen spots, at both sides of the bridges, sheets of flame and awful volumes of smoke rise to the sky and positively obscure the light of the sun. I am making these notes on the Trocadero. Close and immediately opposite to me is the Invalides, with its gilded dome shining brightly as ever. The wide esplanade of the Ecole Militaire, almost immediately underneath it, is nearly covered with armed men, cannon, and horses. Shells from the positions of General Cussy, at Montrouge, are every minute falling close to the lofty dome of the Pantheon. It and the fine building of Val de Grace, near it, seem certain to be destroyed by missiles before the incendiary fire reaches them. There is a dense smoke close to St. Sulpice, and now flame rises amid the smoke, and the two towers of the church are illuminated as no electric light could illuminate them. Some large building is on fire there. Everyone asks which it is; but no one can approach that quarter to put the matter beyond doubt. Burnt leaves of books are flying towards us, and the prevailing opinion is that the Sorbonne and its library are being consumed. There are a dozen other fires between that and the river. No one doubts that the Palais de Justice is sharing the fate of the Tuileries and the Louvre. The Château of the Tuileries has all but disappeared. The centre cupola has fallen in, and so has the roof along the entire length of the building. Some of the lower stories yet burn; for fire and smoke are rushing fiercely from the openings where up to this morning there were window-frames and windows.

"The Louvre is not yet wholly gone, and perhaps the fire will not reach all its courts. As well as we can make out through the flame and smoke rushing across the gardens of the Tuileries, the fire has reached the Palais Royal. Everyone is now crying out, 'The Palais Royal burns!' and we ascertain that it does. We cannot see Notre Dame or the Hôtel Dieu. It is probable that both are fast becoming ashes. Not an instant passes without an explosion. Stones, and timber, and iron are flying high into the air, and falling to the earth with horrible crashes. The very trees are on fire. They are crackling, and their leaves and branches are like tinder. The buildings in the Place de la Concorde reflect the flames, and every stone in them is like bright gold. Montmartre is still outside the circle of the flame; but the little wind that is blowing carries the smoke up to it, and in the clear heavens it rises black as Milton's Pandemonium. The New Opera House is as yet uninjured; but the smoke encircles it, and it will be next to a miracle if it escapes. We see clearly now that the Palais de Justice, the Ste. Chapelle, the Prefecture of Police, and the Hôtel de Ville are all blazing without a possibility existing of any portion of any one of them being saved from the general wreck and ruin.

"As I am leaving for Versailles to get off this telegram, the military are as far as the Pont Neuf, on the left bank of the river, and just beyond the Hôtel de Ville on the right. Now, at six o'clock, it is all but certain that when this fire is extinguished scarcely one of the great monuments of Paris will have escaped entire destruction.

"The barricade of the insurgents at the end of the Rue Royale was taken last night by a movement in which the troops made their way from house to house, starting from the Rue Boissy d'Anglais, to the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré. The fighting in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré and the Avenue Marigny was very severe. Six shells fell and exploded in the grounds of the British Embassy. The two houses which formed the angles at the corners of the Rue Royale and the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré were burnt to the ground. The Place Vendôme was taken by the troops. In the Faubourg St. Germain during the whole night an energetic combat was raging between the insurgents and General Cussy's division."

M. Thiers on Thursday addressed the following circular to the departments:—"We are masters of Paris, with the exception of a very small portion, which will be occupied this morning. The Tuileries are in ashes; the Louvre is saved. A portion of the Ministry of Finance, along the Rue de Rivoli, the Palais d'Orsay, where the Council of State holds its sittings, and the Court of Accounts have been burned. Such is the condition in which Paris is delivered to us by the wretches who oppressed it. We have already in our hands 12,000 prisoners, and shall certainly have 18,000 to 20,000. The soil of Paris is strewn with corpses of the insurgents. The frightful spectacle will, it is hoped, serve as a lesson to those insensate men who dared to declare themselves partisans of the Commune. Justice will soon be satisfied. The human conscience is indignant at the monstrous acts which France and the world have now witnessed. The army has behaved admirably. We are happy in the midst of our misfortune to be able to announce that, thanks to the wisdom of our Generals, it has suffered very small losses."

## SPAIN.

Congress held a sitting yesterday week, with closed doors, when the report of the judicial inquiry into the assassination of Marshal Prim was partly read. It incriminates Senor Roque Barcia, who has been elected a deputy since his arrest. In Saturday's sitting Marshal Serrano read a bill which proposes to fix the effective strength of the army in the next Budget at 80,000 men. On Monday the Republican party brought forward a motion demanding that the Constitution should be modified and that a Republic should be proclaimed. The Carlist deputies, on the other hand, moved that the election of King Amadeus should be declared void, and that Don Carlos be recognised as the legitimate King of Spain. Thereupon Senor Becerra moved, and Congress voted, the adjournment until after the discussion of the report relative to the modifications of the standing orders. The sitting was very stormy.

## GERMANY.

The Empress of Russia arrived in Berlin last Saturday evening, and was received by the Emperor of Germany and the Crown Prince.

Conferences were held at Frankfurt between Prince Bismarck and MM. Jules Favre and Pouyer-Quertier, on Saturday and Sunday, for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, the settlement of the details relating to the payment of the indemnity, and the boundaries of the German garrisons in France.

In the German Parliament, last Saturday, the second clause of the bill providing for the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, and which declares those provinces to be forever incorporated with the German empire, was adopted. Only two deputies voted against the clause; but the Polish deputies and a representative from North Schleswig left the House before the division, in testimony of their opposition.



On Monday the second clause was read the second time. Clause 3 was agreed to, with an amendment, moved by Herr Stufferberg, which stipulates that laws which burden Alsace and Lorraine with loans or the assumption of guarantees shall be submitted to the Parliament for approval. Clause 4 was adopted without debate, the second discussion of the bill being thus brought to a close.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The delegation of the Austrian Reichsrath was opened on Monday. Baron Schmerling was elected President and Herr von Vidulich Vice-President. Count Beust presented the estimates of the common Budget, together with memoranda and explanatory statements, and laid copies of the Redbook on the table. The Lower House, on Tuesday, agreed to the bill sanctioning the levy of the taxes for June, according to the arrangement of the last Budget. The Hungarian Delegation was also opened on Monday. Count Majlath was elected President. He referred to events abroad, and laid stress upon the necessity for affording the monarchy a safe foundation for its foreign relations by granting the money asked for by the Government to render the army efficient.

The Emperor received the members of the delegations on Tuesday, and, in reply to addresses from the Presidents, his Majesty made an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the delegates in the fulfilment of the tasks to which they were about to devote their attention. Addressing the Austrian delegation, the Emperor stated that in the monarchy's foreign relations no change had occurred calculated to cause apprehensions of any serious complications or of any disturbance of peace.

## SWEDEN.

The Diet was closed last Saturday by the King. His Majesty expressed regret at the project for settling the army reorganisation question having failed, and announced that, in the course of the summer, a special Session would be held for the purpose of again dealing with the matter. The Speech from the Throne further announced that, for the present, the solution of the question of the union of Norway and Sweden would be postponed.

## GREECE.

After three days' violent discussion, the Chamber of Deputies adopted, on Wednesday, the motion brought forward by the Government for granting an indemnity of 10,000 livres to Mrs. Lloyd.

## AMERICA.

The Senate, on Thursday, ratified the treaty concluded by the High Joint Commissioners by 50 votes against 12. All the amendments were rejected by large majorities.

In Saturday's sitting of the Executive Session Mr. Sumner delivered an elaborate speech. He objected to the English apology as inadequate, and deemed the acknowledgment of England's fault in recognising the southern states as belligerents requisite. Mr. Sumner maintained that the English claims were not well founded, and that the treaty concluded by the High Joint Commission was not what was desired, and was only acceptable as a measure of peace.

Mr. Secretary Fish gave, yesterday week, a farewell dinner to the members of the High Joint Commission.

General Butler is not satisfied with the treaty, and many will consider it in favour of the treaty that he should oppose it. He declared in the Massachusetts Legislature that the fisheries would be ruined, that the settlement of the claims would be inequitable, and that the American Commissioners had been overreached in the entire business. Mr. Reedy Johnson, on the other hand, has written a letter urging the ratification of the treaty.

A Toronto telegram says that both Houses of the New Brunswick Legislature have unanimously agreed to a resolution condemning the treaty as affecting Canadian interests.

## BRAZIL.

The Chambers were opened on the 3rd inst. The Speech from the Throne announced that measures would be introduced for reforming the judicial and electoral laws, the organisation of the National Guard, and the recruiting for the army. The Speech also contains a paragraph stating that it is time to settle the question of slavery, and that the Government will present bills for that purpose.

## CHINA.

The gloomy forebodings of trouble in China which were created by the news brought by the last mail have not been realised. Mr. Wade, our representative at Peking, says, in a telegram dated the 6th inst., that there was no trouble anywhere.

The improvement in the health of the Duke of Coburg, which began on the 14th inst., is progressing satisfactorily.

An Ottawa telegram says that a portion of Bradford, in Canada, has been burned.

A telegram from Berlin announces the death of Leopold Frederick, reigning Duke of Anhalt, after an illness of ten days. His successor is the hereditary Prince Leopold Frederick, Lieutenant-General in the Prussian army.

An order in Council, published in the *London Gazette*, notifies that, from and after July 20 next, the colony of British Columbia shall be admitted into, and form part of, the Dominion of Canada.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follows:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, June 10; via Brindisi, on the evening of Friday, June 16. New Zealand, via San Francisco, on the evening of Thursday, June 1.

In the course of Saturday night the steam-ship *Paraguay*, trading between New York and London, came into collision with a screw-steamer, said to be the *T.W. Webb*, off Dungeness. The latter foundered within five minutes, and thirteen out of a crew of twenty perished.

The foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic college was laid, on Tuesday, at Clones, by Cardinal Cullen. After the ceremony Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, preached a sermon.

A two-days' match between the All-England Eleven and twenty-two gentlemen of the northern counties was concluded, on Tuesday, at Perth, in favour of the former by an innings and twenty-eight runs.

Last Saturday the Mersey Dock Board decided to proceed with a plan for improved river approaches, at an estimated cost of £145,000. Under this plan the George's basin will be filled up, the landing-stages extended and united, and a large additional space gained for the accommodation of traffic.

The Waterford Harbour Commissioners have given instructions for a survey to be made at the mouth of the harbour in order to bring the question of the removal of the bar before the Board of Trade. The estimated cost of such removal is £50,000. To meet this expenditure, it is proposed to levy dues on all foreign vessels making the harbour a port of call.

## THE LATE SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

The late Sir John Herschel's death, on the 11th inst., at his house in Kent, was recorded in our last. We also gave an Engraving of the Portrait of his father, Sir William Herschel, in the National Portrait Gallery. The Portrait of Sir John is now given. He was born, March 7, 1792, at Slough, being the only child of Sir William, who had married a widow lady, Mrs. Pitt. Sir John Herschel was educated, at first by private tutors, afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1813 he took his degree of B.A. He won, in mathematics, the highest honours of the University, being in one year Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman. From this time till the death of his father, in 1822, he was occupied chiefly in mathematical studies and researches in theoretical physics. His first work of note was "A Collection of Examples of the Application of the Calculus to Finite Differences," published at Cambridge in 1820. Abandoning other pursuits or making them subordinate, he commenced, about 1825, a series of observations of the sidereal heavens after his father's method and with his father's instruments. In this labour, in which for a time he co-operated with Sir James South, he proposed at first no further object than a re-examination of the nebulae and clusters of stars discovered by his father, and described by him in three catalogues presented to the Royal Society, and published in their "Transactions" for the years 1786, 1789, and 1802. The undertaking occupied eight years, and was much more extensive than had been contemplated. As regards nebulae and clusters of stars, the results were exhibited complete in the year 1833, when they were presented to the Royal Society in the form of a "Catalogue" arranged in the order of right ascension, which was published in their *Transactions* for the same year. In this work are recorded observations of 2306 nebulae and clusters, of which 1781 are identical with objects occurring in preceding catalogues, while the remaining 525 were new. But these were not the only results of the eight years' survey. A great number of double stars of all classes and orders had also been noticed and observed, and their places taken, to the amount of between 3000 and 4000. Results so important, obtained by labour so systematic, fixed Herschel's place among living astronomers as the successor of his father. As early as 1826 this was recognised, when the Royal Astronomical Society voted to him and Sir James South a gold medal each for their observations of double stars. In addition to the labours of the survey, he gave early proofs of his industry and versatility in various scattered memoirs published in the *Transactions of the Astronomical Society*; a "Treatise on Sound," published in 1830 in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana"; a "Treatise on the Theory of Light," published in the same work in 1831; and his more celebrated and popular "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," published in "Lardner's Cyclopædia" in the same year. In 1836 appeared in the same "Cyclopædia" a "Treatise of Astronomy," also by Herschel, showing his great talent as a popular expositor. Before the publication of this work, he had undertaken and commenced a second great design in practical astronomy, in continuation and completion of that which he had concluded in 1833. The southern heavens were to be surveyed as well as the northern; Herschel resolved, if possible, to add this hemisphere, till then comparatively unknown, to the domain of astronomy, so as to complete the survey of the whole sphere of sidereal space. He had a reflecting telescope of 18½ in. clear aperture and 20 ft. focus, designed by his father. With this and other apparatus he started, accompanied by his wife and children, for the Cape of Good Hope. He took up his residence at Feldhausen, near Table Bay, and began a survey of the heavens, continuing his observations until May, 1838. In 1847, nine years after his return to England, he published a large quarto volume, entitled "Results of Astronomical Observations made during 1834-8 at the Cape of Good Hope; being the Completion of a Telescopic Survey of the Whole Surface of the Visible Heavens, commenced in 1825." Besides this important work, his stay at the Cape benefited also meteorology; for while there he suggested a plan for simultaneous meteorological observations made at different places—a plan subsequently developed in a publication of his, issued, under official military authority, in 1844, entitled "Instructions for Making and Registering Meteorological Observations at Various Stations in Southern Africa." On his return to England, in 1838, he was received with every demonstration of public honour. During his absence the Royal Astronomical Society had again (in 1836) voted him their gold medal; he was made a Baronet on the coronation of the Queen, and a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1839. In 1842 he became Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen; and in 1848 was elected President of the Astronomical Society. In December, 1850, when the office of Master of the Mint was made into a permanent one, it was conferred on Sir John Herschel, who retained it until February, 1855, when he resigned it on account of ill-health, being succeeded by Professor Graham, the eminent chemist. Sir John was the author of many scientific essays, not only in the *Encyclopædias*, but in the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. He was also a contributor of popular and familiar discussions to *Good Words*. He translated Homer's "Iliad" into English accentuated hexameter verse, and then translated some parts of Dante's "Divina Commedia" from the Italian. He was an honorary or corresponding member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Göttingen, Turin, Bologna, Brussels, Naples, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and almost all the scientific associations in England and America. To his other honours was added that of Chevalier of the Prussian Order of Merit, founded by Frederick the Great, and given at the recommendation of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Sir John Herschel married, in 1829, Margaret Brodie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Stewart, by whom he had a family of nine daughters and three sons. One of the former is married to General the Hon. Alexander Gordon, uncle of the present Lord Aberdeen, and now heir presumptive to that title. His youngest son is an officer in the Royal Bengal Engineers. He is succeeded in the title by his son, Mr. William James Herschel, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was born in 1833, and is married to a daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Hardcastle, of Hatcham, Surrey.

The funeral of Sir John Herschel took place, in Westminster Abbey, on Friday week. The coffin was brought from his country house by railway. There was a full choral service; the clergy officiating were Dean Stanley, Canon Nepean, Canon Jennings, and Canon Prothero, while all the Minor Canons attended. The grave is at the eastern end of the north aisle, near the tomb of Sir Isaac Newton, under the painted window recently erected for Robert Stephenson, and at the foot of the monument of Lord Livingston. The pallbearers were—the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; M. le Duc de Broglie, Member of the Institute of France; Mr. G. B. Airey the Astronomer-Royal; General Sir E. Sabine, President of the Royal Society; Sir C. Lyell; Mr. W. Lassell, President of the Royal Astronomical Society; Sir H. Holland, President of the Royal Institution; and Sir J. Lubbock. The list of mourners in-

cluded Mr. A. S. Herschel, chief mourner; General the Hon. A. Gordon, Mr. Reginald Marshall, Mr. J. Stewart, Messrs. E. and H. Hardcastle, Mr. W. Spottiswoode; Dr. Parry, Bishop Suffragan of Dover; Mr. H. C. Morland, Mr. J. P. Gassiot, Colonel Strange, Mr. G. R. Waterhouse; the Rev. C. Pritchard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy; Mr. J. H. Nelson, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Professor Tyndall, Professor Owen, Professor Adams, the Rev. J. Jeffreys, and Sir Charles Wheatstone. A funeral sermon was preached by Dean Stanley, in the Abbey, on Sunday afternoon.

The Portrait of Sir John Herschel is engraved from a photograph by Mr. S. Walker, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Saturn on the 4th, Mercury on the 16th, Jupiter on the 18th, Uranus on the 20th, Venus on the 21st, and Mars on the 25th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 3rd, and at her greatest distance from it on the evening of the 16th. The following occultations of fixed stars by the Moon may be observed during the month:—

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
June 1	♄ Libræ	6	10.46 p.m.	11.57 p.m.
" 2	♄ Libræ	6	0.1 a.m.	1.10 a.m.
" "	♄ Ophiuchi	5	6.41 p.m.	7.39 p.m.
" 9	♈ Aquarii	6	1.8 a.m.	1.54 a.m.
" "	♈ Aquarii	4	2.15 a.m.	3.24 a.m.
" 14	B.A.C. 830	6	2.54 a.m.	3.35 a.m.
" 27	♍ Virginis	6	8.32 p.m.	9.42 p.m.

At the time of disappearance of ♄ Ophiuchi on the morning of the 2nd the star will be below the horizon.

Mercury will be at his greatest elongation (23 deg. 18 min. W.) on the evening of the 10th, and at about this date may be observed as a morning star. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 16th.

Venus continues to be a very brilliant object in the western sky in the evening hours. On the 1st she sets about 3h. 9m. after the Sun. She will be in conjunction with Uranus on the morning of the 4th, and may be observed near the Moon on the evening of the 21st. The apparent diameter of this planet, which on the 2nd equals 15.6 sec., is 19.8 sec. on the 30th. She is now in a gibbous form, her disc being more than half illuminated.

Mars will be visible throughout the evening hours all the month. He will be in conjunction with the third-magnitude star 8 Virginis on the evening of the 3rd. At 7h. 6m. the planet will be situated only two minutes of arc to the north of the star. On the 17th he may be observed near the star 7 Virginis, and will be in conjunction with the Moon on the evening of the 25th. His apparent diameter on the 18th is equal to 10.4 sec., and the illuminated portion of his surface (on the 15th) to 0.883.

Jupiter will be in conjunction with the Sun on the last day of the month, and he cannot, therefore, be favourably observed for a time. To ordinary telescopes his satellites cannot be seen during the months of June and July in consequence of his proximity to the solar orb. He will be situated very near to the Moon on the evening of the 18th.

Saturn will be visible during the greater part of the night. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the night of the 4th, and in opposition to the Sun at 7h. 15m. on the evening of the 28th. The low southern declination of this planet will prevent his being seen to advantage unless the atmosphere should happen to be particularly favourable for astronomical observation.

Uranus may be seen near Venus on the evenings of the 3rd or 4th. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 20th.

A small telescopic comet was discovered by M. Winnecke, at Karlsruhe, on April 7 last. It has a faint tail. The comet itself is a faint object, but has been seen with a refracting telescope of 4½ in. aperture. On May 29 it was situated in right ascension 5h. 20m., and north declination 19 deg. 1 min. It was, therefore, in the constellation Taurus, and in close proximity to Zeta Tauri. Its perihelion passage will occur on June 11.

Meteors are very rare in June, and it is hardly necessary therefore that a watch should be maintained for these bodies.

There will be an annular eclipse of the Sun on the 17th, but it will be invisible to observers in this country.

## THE JAPANESE MINT, OSAKA.

The building recently finished, in the city of Osaka, for the Imperial Government of Japan, is now occupied by the Imperial Mint. Our Illustration is from one of a set of photographs supplied to us by the architect, Mr. T. Waters, of Jeddo, official engineer to the Japanese Government. The first stone of this edifice was laid in January, 1869; and the first coining press was started by Lady Parkes, the English Minister's wife, in November, 1871. The building measures 230 ft. long by 120 ft. wide. It is built of a fine blue stone. It stands well, facing the Yodo river, on the outskirts of the town of Osaka. It is the first stone building of a public character that has been constructed in Japan. The machinery is capable of making from forty to fifty thousand dollars per mint day of six hours. The new Japanese coins, to replace the present square ones, are to be round, with a Japanese device on each side. They are of the following values:—Ten dollars, five dollars, and two dollars in gold, with a silver dollar (the same value as the Mexican), and pieces of fifty cents, twenty cents, ten cents, and five cents in silver, besides pieces of one cent, a half cent, and the tenth part of a cent in copper. The building was designed by Mr. Waters, and his design was carried out entirely by native labour. It can hardly be surpassed in workmanship by any building in the East. Such is the opinion of all who have seen it. Our view shows the Master's house to the left, the Mint in the centre, and the Bullion Office on the right. The architect and engineer handed over the building, in October last year, to Major Kinder, late Master of the Hong-Kong Mint, who has now sole management of this Mint at Osaka, and will be able to supply a trustworthy currency, which is much wanted in Japan.

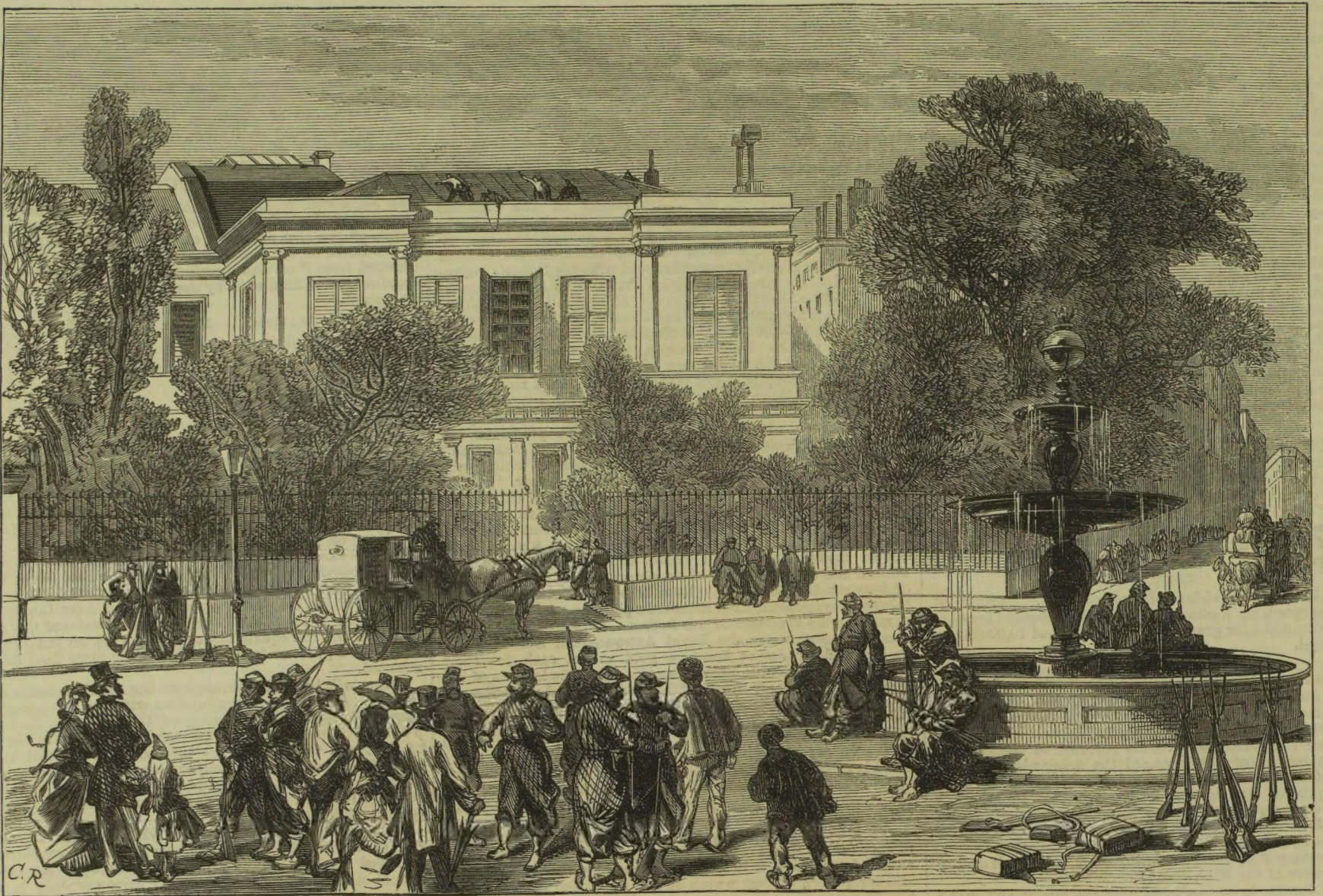
The money-order system has been extended to Denmark.

The ratifications of the Black Sea Treaty, signed by the Powers on March 13, were exchanged on the 15th inst.

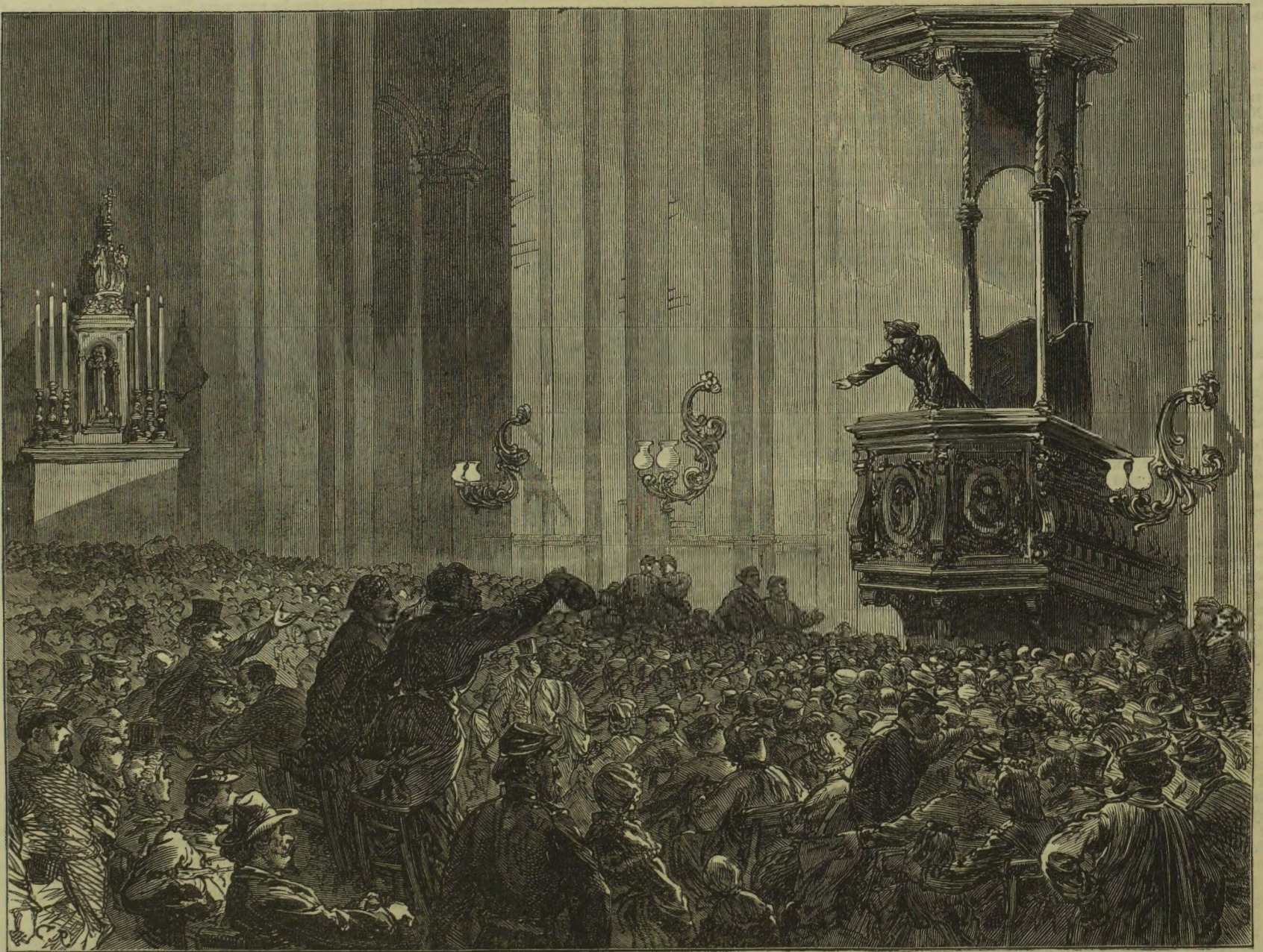
The Board of Trade has sent to the owners of the *Ann*, one of the British ships sunk by the Prussians in the Seine, £1167 8s. 9d., awarded by the German Government as compensation. This is the first claim settled.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday night notifies the appointment of Mr. F. C. Lascelles, now a Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service; of the Hon. J. St. Vincent Saumarez to be Third Secretary; and of Mr. J. T. F. Callaghan to be Administrator of the Government of the Settlement on the Gambia.



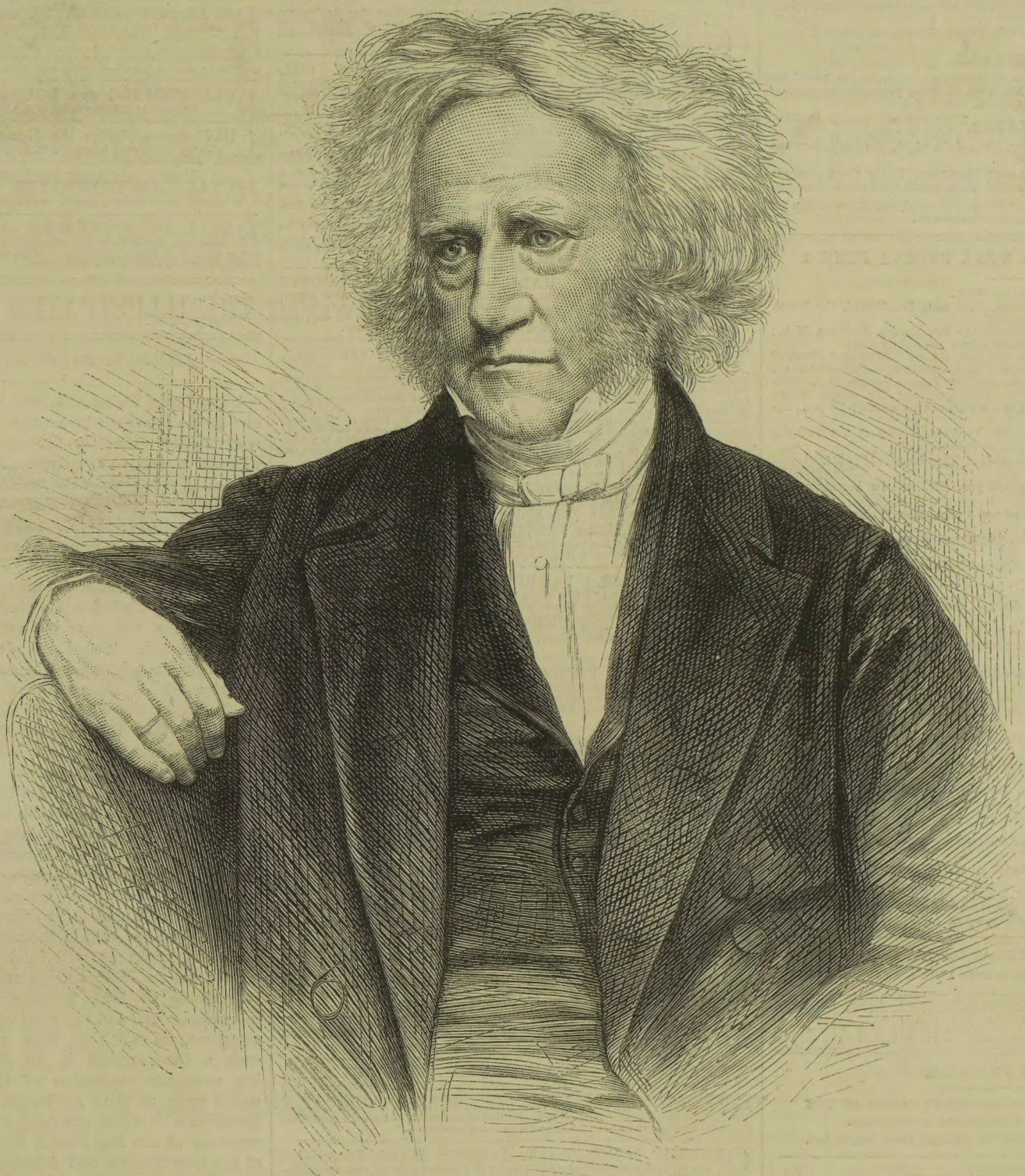


HOUSE OF M. THIERS, PLACE ST. GEORGES, PARIS.

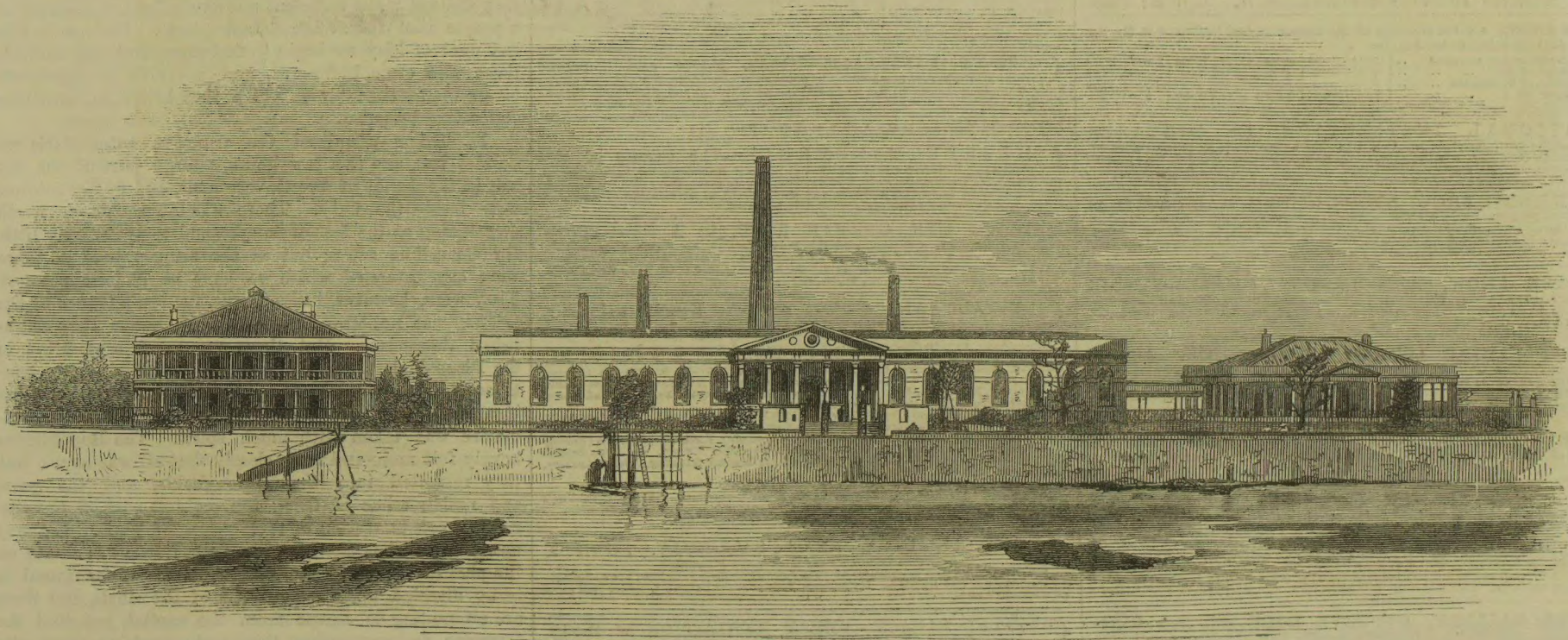


COMMUNIST CLUB MEETING IN THE CHURCH OF ST. EUSTACHE, PARIS.





THE LATE SIR JOHN HERSCHEL, NATURAL PHILOSOPHER



THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL MINT AT OSAKA,



## BIRTHS.

In Hamilton-place, the Countess of Eldon, of a daughter.  
At 82, Upper Brook-street, Lady Victoria Evans Freke, of a son.  
On the 18th inst., at Hockley Vicarage, Chelmsford, the wife of the Rev. William Harding, of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., at the Hague, the wife of Thomas Pryce, Esq., of Batavia, of a daughter.  
On the 19th inst., at Bath, the wife of George Gordon, C.E., Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, Cuddapah, of a son.  
On the 18th inst., at Ashfield House, Marquess-road, Canonbury, N., the wife of Walter Smith, of a son.  
On the 23rd inst., at Westminster, the wife of Harry Glave, of a son.  
On the 21st inst., at Dechmont House, the wife of Edward Meldrum, Esq., of Dechmont, Linlithgowshire, of a son.  
On the 20th inst., at The Laurels, Court Yard, Eltham, the wife of Thomas Simson, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Bennett, Robert Mackay, Esq., of Montreal, to Jane, youngest daughter of George Baptist, Esq., Three Rivers, Canada.

## DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., John Norbury, Esq., J.P., of 30, Gordon-square, and Springfield, Congleton, Cheshire, aged 81.  
On the 19th inst., at Wyoller, near Blackburn, Emily Constance, the beloved child of William and Catherine Coddington, aged 5 years and 10 months.

\* \* The Charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3.

**SUNDAY, May 28.**—Whitsunday. Ember Week.  
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Dr. Mansel, the Dean; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A.; 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., Dr. James Byrne, Dean of Clonfert.  
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Hon. Gerald V. Wellesley, Dean of Windsor. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon of Surrey (for the Bishop of London's Fund); 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Gordon, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Allan Mengens, M.A.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader in the Temple.  
**MONDAY, 29.**—Whit Monday. Restoration of King Charles II., 1688.  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.  
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Andrew Murray on the Turbine Propeller).  
**TUESDAY, 30.**—Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Rev. Professor Haughton on the Least Action in Nature).  
Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (the Bishop of Ely on Christ's Influence on History).  
Friends of the Clergy Corporation (General Boileau in the chair).  
**WEDNESDAY, 31.**—Ember Day.  
Royal Botanical Society, promenade, 3.30.  
Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, anniversary festival, 6 p.m. (the Marquis of Huntly in the chair).  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mrs. Grey on the Education of Women).  
National Association for Social Science, 8 p.m. (Captain Webber on Open Spaces in London).  
**THURSDAY, June 1.**—Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).  
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Debus on Ozone).  
Society of Arts, annual conversation at South Kensington Museum.  
**FRIDAY, 2.**—Ember Day.  
Home for Little Boys, festival at Freemasons' Tavern (the Prince of Wales in the chair).  
Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Cook on the Completeness of Christian Evidence).  
Royal Botanical Society, Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany).  
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.  
Architects' Association, 7.30 p.m.  
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Andrews on the Gaseous and Liquid States of Matter, 9 p.m.).  
**SATURDAY, 3.**—Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1865. Full moon, 6.27 a.m. Ember Day.  
Institute of Actuaries (anniversary), 3 p.m.  
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Lockyer on Astronomical Instruments).  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 0	8 38	9 16	9 52	10 24	10 55	11 26
11 26	11 53	12 20	12 47	1 14	1 41	2 08

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	General.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.		
May 17	29.975	44.0	29.5	60	3-10	43.2	54.3	NNE. WNW. WSW.	219	0.00
18	29.935	48.8	43.6	83	9	41.2	59.1	WNW. W. NE.	142	1.25
19	30.176	54.5	46.2	72	7	44.3	66.3	NNW. W. NW.	163	0.00
20	30.247	55.5	46.0	75	9	46.4	66.0	NW. W. N.	166	0.00
21	30.157	52.1	41.6	70	0	43.6	67.2	WNW. NNE. SW.	142	0.00
22	30.157	52.1	41.6	70	0	41.2	67.3	E. ENE.	443	0.00
23	29.967	58.5	44.0	60	0	42.0	68.0	E.	252	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.910	29.909	30.160	30.277	30.318	30.213	30.202
Temperature of Air	43.3	55.1	57.6	58.1	54.5	53.3	63.3
Temperature of Evaporation	39.8	48.7	53.1	51.3	51.4	51.6	53.5
Direction of Wind	NNE.	WNW	NNW	NW.	WNW	E.	E.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES  
OF THE SKIN, Gray's-inn-road and Mitre-street. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 49, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, 1000 weekly. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. T. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.THE HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, will Open  
THIS DAY (Saturday), MAY 27, and continue open until Friday, June 2. Hunters, Hacks, Ladies' Horses, Cobs, Harness Horses, and Ponies, single, in pairs, and tandem. Thoroughbred Stallions, Russian Stallions, French Stallions, Norfolk Trotters, and Pony Stallions. Admission on Saturday, 2s. 6d.; other days, One Shilling.HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL.—PUBLIC  
JUDGING.—Hunters, Thoroughbreds, Stallions, and Hacks.—THIS DAY (Saturday). Admission, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Numbered Seats, 6s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Doors open, Nine o'clock.LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—BRIGG  
EXHIBITION.—The SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION for the PRESENT YEAR will be held at BRIGG, on JULY 19, 20, and 21. Prizes, £1500. Entries close June 19. Lists of Prizes, &c., may be obtained on application to STEPHEN UPTON, Secretary, St. Benedict's-square, Lincoln, May 15, 1871.THE QUEEN'S PICTURE, at Mr. DICKINSON'S  
GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street. Hours, Ten till Six. Admission by address card.L. ALMA TADEMA'S Picture of THE VINTAGE  
FESTIVAL, ANCIENT ROME, is now ON VIEW at PILGERAM and LEFEBRE'S GALLERY, No. 14, King-street, St. James's, from Ten to Five.—Admission 1s.THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.  
The Sixty-Seventh Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-  
street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.

The GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesday the usual price is Half a Crown.  
There are Five Entrances—one by the Royal Entrance of the Albert Hall, Two in Exhibition, and Two in Prince Albert-road.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The THREE-GUINEA SEASON TICKET Admits—  
1. To a free Arena or Balcony Seat for all Concerts given in the daytime at the cost of her Majesty's Commissioners.  
2. To the Exhibition Galleries two hours before the public are admitted.  
3. To all the Flower Shows and Promenades in the Horticultural Gardens.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1871.

MONTHLY TICKETS.  
On and after JUNE 1 Next, for the special convenience of Visitors from the Country, Monthly Tickets, having all the advantages of Season Tickets, will be issued, at One Guinea each, dating from the day of issue, to be had at the Chief Office, Royal Albert Hall, and of all the usual Agents.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.

The Exhibition is Open as early as 8 a.m. to SEASON-TICKET HOLDERS, or to the General Public who pay Twice the Charge of the day. The only admission for the early hour is by the Lower Entrance, in Exhibition-road.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.  
1. Architecture, Engraving, Photography, and a portion of the Water-Colour Pictures are exhibited in the Upper Gallery of the Albert Hall.  
2. Educational Apparatus and Appliances, and the International Collection of Toys and Games, are exhibited in the two Small Theatres on the Balcony Floor of the Albert Hall.  
3. Woolen and Worsted Manufactures are exhibited in the South Rooms on the First and Second Floors of the Albert Hall.  
4. The Pottery and Foreign Pictures are in the new Exhibition Galleries, facing the Exhibition-road.  
5. The Machinery in motion, the Scientific Inventions, and the British Pictures are in the new Exhibition Galleries, facing the Albert-road.

## ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—SACRED HARMONIC

SOCIETY. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 31, at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, will be performed Mendelssohn's HYMN OF PRAISE and Rossini's SEBASTIAN. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. each, now ready, at 6, Exeter Hall; the Royal Albert Hall; and principal Musicians'.

## MR. GANZ'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT,

at ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY, JUNE 5. To commence at 2.30. Artists—Mlle. Fessi and Madame Mielan-Carvalho, Madame Monbelli, Mlle. Scalchi, and Madame Viardot Garcia, Mlle. Lieberhardt and Mlle. Carola, Miss Edith Wynne and Madame Patey; Signor Gardoni and Signor Cotogni, M. Jules Lefort Herr Stockhausen, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Mr. Ganz and his pupil, Mr. P. S. Southgate; Violin, Madame Neman; Viola, Mr. Van Waefelghem; Violoncello, M. Pague; Contrabasso, Signor Bottesini. Conductors—Messrs. Mattei, Vera, Romano, Lehmyer, and Wilhelm Ganz. Sofa Stalls, One Guinea and Half-Guinea; Balcony Stalls, numbered, 5s.; Back Balcony, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at the Musicians'; at Austin's, 2s. Piccadilly; and of Mr. Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-street, W.

## WELSH CHORAL UNION. Conductor, Mr. John Thomas.

FOURTH CONCERT, CONCERT HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square. MONDAY EVENING, May 29, at Eight. Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Rebecca Jewell, Mr. Arthur Byron, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Harp, Mr. John Thomas; Pianoforte, Miss Kate Roberts. Tickets, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. For the season: Stalls, one guinea; unreserved, 10s. 6d. of Lamborn Cook, 63, New Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, 48, Chesapeake; and C. S. Cartwright, Hon. Sec., 12, Great Swan-alley, Moorgate.

## HERR ERNST PAUER'S ANNUAL MORNING

CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, JUNE 9, at Three o'clock. Vocalists—Miss Sophie Ferrari, Mlle. Drasil. Instrumentalists—Violin, Herr Ludwig Straus; violoncello, Herr Daubert; Pianoforte, Mlle. Emma Brandes and Herr Ernst Pauer. Conductor, Signor Randegger. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Single Tickets, 5s.; at Robert W. Ollivier's Ticket Agency, 39, Old Bond-street; and of Herr Pauer, 393 Ouslow-square, W.

## MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S CONCERT.—HANOVER-

SQUARE ROOMS, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 2. Selections from his Sacred and National Compositions, by eminent Artists and the Welsh Choral Union. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; at the Rooms, Musicians', and Mr. Brinley Richards's, 6, St. Mary Abbots-terrace, Kensington.

## MR. WILLIAM CROWTHER ALWYN'S CONCERT,

at ST. JAMES'S HALL (under the patronage of the Committee of Management of the Royal Academy of Music), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31, at Eight o'clock, when his MASS for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, will be performed for the first time. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Rebecca Jewell, Mr. Frederick Walker, and Mr. Lewis Thomas, Organist, Mr. Charles Fox, and Mr. Mannes. In the Grand Parts, Pianoforte, Chevalier de Kontski. Director of the Part Music, Mr. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets, to admit Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Chesapeake; Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

## MONDAY NEXT.—SUMMER BALLAD CONCERTS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. John Boosey.—THE FIRST CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 29. Artists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Rebecca Jewell, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Chevalier de Kontski. Director of the Part Music, Mr. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets, to admit Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Chesapeake; Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

## MONDAY NEXT.—Madame SHERRINGTON, Miss

Edith Wynne, and Madame Patey, at the BALLAD CONCERT.

## MONDAY NEXT.—Mr. SIMS REEVES and Mr.

SANTLEY, at the BALLAD CONCERT.

## WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

ON WHIT MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and SPECIAL PERFORMANCE, in the Afternoon at Three; in the Evening at Eight; when a programme of sterling excellence will be presented. In addition to the Christys' Entertainment, there will be two performances upon the marvellous Orchestre Militaire and Electro Zither, with its startling adjuncts.

## ON WHIT MONDAY (ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly)

the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give TWO PERFORMANCES; the first in the Afternoon, the second in the Evening. A most attractive programme has been prepared for the holidays. Omnibuses run direct from every railway station in London to the Christy Hall. Omnibuses also run direct from the International Exhibition to the doors. From the Royal Academy to the Christy Hall is not more than 300 yards. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; Evening, at 7.30. No fees of any kind whatsoever.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight;

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Six Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition find the Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fautouls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their seats in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Mitchell's, 38, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, Chesapeake; Hays, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

## CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess

have much pleasure in recording the complete success of Mr. SCHALKENBACH'S truly marvellous invention, the ORCHESTRE MILITAIRE and ELECTROZITHER. Mr. Schalkenbach's performances have created the most profound astonishment, and afforded the very greatest possible delight to the densely crowded audiences that have been attracted to the hall since his debut on Monday week.

## CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—The success of Mr.

SCHALKENBACH'S ORCHESTRE MILITAIRE transcends the most sanguine anticipations of the Management. The performance will be given Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoon, at Three, and Every Night, at Eight, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, in addition to the Christys' regular entertainment.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in A SENSATION

NOVEL, by W. S. Gilbert, with Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil; and A FANCY FAIR, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening except Saturday, at 8; Thursday and Saturday at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-square. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—Wet or Dry, Equally enjoyable.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.  
Monday to Friday next varied popular amusements under the direction of Mr. J. Hollingshead. At 12.30 (Tuesday 1.0)—Miscellaneous Entertainment, Mr. E. Evans and Miss Amy Rosalind. At 3.—Comic Ballet, "Quicklark Dick"—Mr. F. Evans, Miss Amy Rosalind, Messrs. Stonette, Lovell, and Wright. At 3.30.—W. S. Gilbert's Operatic Extravaganza, "Roberto"—Miss E. Farren, Miss C. Loeby, Miss Tremaine, Miss Daloro, Miss Lennox, Miss Love, Miss Egerton, Messrs. Maclean, Taylor, &c. Ballet and chorus. Principal dancers, Herr Carle and Mlle. E. Carle. Acrobatic Gambols, by M. Castelotti; Musical Entertainment, by Sisters Lottie, Jessie, and Grace; Comic Duet à la Dromis, Messrs. Leggett and Allen; Sports in the Grounds; Special Engagement (Monday and Tuesday only) of the Two-headed Nightingale; Miss Swann, the Nova Scotian Giantess, and Captain V. Bates, the Kentucky Giant; Boating, Shooting, Cricket, Archery, &c. Gardens and Park in Summer Beauty.  
Open Monday, Nine till Nine; other days, Ten till Eight.  
Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. "The best shilling's worth in the world."  
NOTE.—Extra Trains, as required, on all lines.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 3,

SUMMER CONCERT and Fashionable Promenade.  
Admission by Tickets purchasable up to and including Friday, Half a Crown; by payment on the day Five Shillings. Half-Crown Tickets at the Palace; 2, Exeter Hall; and of the usual Agents.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT EXHIBITION of DOGS

commencing FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1870 in Prizes. Admission to Show—Friday, Judging Day, Half a Crown; Saturday, One Shilling. Other days, One Shilling; Season-Ticket holders, Sixpence. Admission to Palace each day as usual.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN,

having recovered from his severe illness, will appear Every Evening in a new Comedy-Drama, written by Henry J. Byron, entitled AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, the Squire's Last Shilling.—Box-office open Daily, from Ten till Five.

## COMEDIE FRANCAISE OPERA COMIQUE, 299, Strand.

Monday, TARTUFFE; Tuesday, MDLLE. DE BELLE ISLE; Wednesday, L'AVARE. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. Performance commences at Eight o'clock. Acting Manager, Mr. H. Barnett.

## NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Great

Success.—Every Evening, at 7.30, NELL; or, the Old Curiosity Shop, as performed at the Olympic Theatre. The whole of the original artists in their original characters.

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.

LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, TO-NIGHT. "Lulu is attracting all London."—Era, March 12. "Everybody sees Lulu, and is charmed with the spectacle, and so the wonder becomes the rage. The 'bright particular star' engages universal interest, fascinates, dazzles, and delights, while every lip is busy with its name—the soft, mellifluous name of Lulu."—Morning Advertiser.

## LULU SPRINGS, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly, at

the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS. Every Evening.

## LULU Accomplishes the Never-Before-Attempted Feat of

Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS. Every Evening.

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU

appears Every Evening at 9.45. Seats should be booked to prevent disappointment.

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—All the Great

Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts. Doors will open at Half-past Seven, and commence at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two, at which LULU will appear.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871.

"Anger," says Fuller, "is one of the sinews of the soul, and he that lacketh it hath a maimed mind." We have even higher authority for saying that there are times when it is well to be angry. But few persons will deem it necessary to justify the feeling with which the news of the Parisian atrocities of Wednesday last has been received. The instinct of righteous indignation is its own vindication. Gangs of revengeful savages, flying before the soldiers of order, have fired Paris. We know not the full extent of the ruin the miscreants have wrought. The Palace of the Tuileries is a blackened shell. The Louvre was in flames, but there is a sort of hope that it has been partially saved. The Hôtel de Ville was on fire when M. Thiers was addressing the Assembly. The mansion of the Ministry of Finance, that of the Ministry of War, the Palace of the Legion of Honour, are burned, and we may hear that the glorious Cathedral of Notre Dame has been destroyed, under the eyes of Victor Hugo, by wretches for whom he has hitherto found tolerance. Probably the exquisite Sainte Chapelle has also vanished. But as yet we wait for details of the extent of the crime committed by the Commune, the crime in which those who could have stamped out the revolution at its outbreak, and those who could have driven it from the city upon the bayonets of Versailles, are more or less accomplices. Europe "doeth well to be angry."

For the hour, and in the presence of such events, the journalist might as well hold his hand. What is to be said or written, with a noble metropolis in flames, and an army doing its best, we may suppose, to drive out the incendiaries and to save what can be saved? News, not comment, is all that men seek in the journals at such a time, unless it be the satisfaction of finding adequate expression of the indignation that has seized upon us all. At length we realise some of the sensation with which our fathers and mothers received the accounts of the first French Revolution, and of the deeds of the Communists and Atheists of those days. In this age of good breeding and composure, when Mr. Carlyle's "dullest signiors" are ever too ready with "concession of best intentions," we have often, no doubt, thought that our predecessors were too insular, too bigoted in their anti-revolutionary utterances; that they did not recognise the "deep truths" which lay at the bottom of the "movement;" that they were not so enlightened as Mr. Whalley, for instance, and could not see in the destruction of a public monument "a peace-offering" to Europe; that they did not make sufficient allowance for the passions of a people that found itself triumphant. Perhaps in this last week of May we begin to feel more dutifully towards those who came before us, and are able to appreciate better the sentiment with which they heard of atrocities committed by patriots.

M. Thiers permitted the army to enter Paris on Sunday last, and in a few hours a large part of the city was in the hands of the Government, and 80,000 soldiers were inside the walls. There was no resistance worth mentioning at the first onslaught, and comparatively little for some time after; but as the army pressed in, there were encounters of which we have no definite account. They were, however, insignificant, for the advance of the soldiers was not stayed, and on both banks they established themselves. But there was much cross-firing in the Place de la Concorde, and the Versailles have continued to fire shell, which appears to have rather awed the insurgents than to have done any great slaughter. Montmartre was taken with much spirit. The Republicans hourly felt more and more clearly that all was over; but they retreated into their strongholds, and the great and useless crime of firing the noblest part of the city was the consummation of their reign of guilt. We may now suppose that anything like forbearance has ceased on the part of the Government, that fierce bombardment is being directed upon the quarters of the rebels, and these are attempting to escape from the capital, but that the Germans are preventing this, and repulsing those who would avoid the punishment due to their wickedness.



This is the most likely condition of things at the time at which we write, but every telegram will place matters in a clearer light. There is, can be, but one feeling among all honest men in regard to the situation. We must hope that the army will rapidly complete its work, that revolution will be stamped out, and that M. Thiers will then fulfil his engagement to be "implacable." The crime which is at this hour flagrant in the eyes of Europe must meet with a punishment which, however fearful it may be, cannot be adequate to the offence against the glory of France and the history of civilisation.

For those who desire to see a strong monarchy in France the story of the horrid outrages that have been perpetrated may contain a grain of compensation. This last deed has finally shown to France that "the people" are unfit to rule themselves. The "people" of order are cowards; the "people" of disorder are ruffians. For years, at least, it will be needful that the strong hand should guide the destinies of the real people—those who sigh for liberty and industry. In the interest of that class, the preponderating majority in the country, French statesmen will have to address themselves to precautions which shall render another revolution nearly impossible. It is not for foreigners to dictate the form of machinery by which the national honour and welfare shall be maintained, but it is allowable to point out that none of the experiments based on the quack dogmas called the principles of the revolution have succeeded in France, and that until the lessons of the revolution can be unlearned, there will be no happiness for a noble nation. Englishmen have nothing to say to one dynasty more than to another, and would deem it insolent even in such an hour to force counsel upon France in regard to her Government. But Imperialist, Legitimist, Orleanist, any sway would be preferable to that of a mock Republic that cannot act, and that permits a real Republic to lay a glorious city in ashes, not as a military necessity, but as a base and brutal revenge, touching which there is no need to write down the language that starts to every tongue when men speak of the incendiaries of Paris.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Balmoral Castle, at three o'clock p.m. on Thursday week, from Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie Church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

The Queen attained her fifty-second year on Wednesday. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the castle.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has during the week driven round the Lion's Face and to other places of interest in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Lord Dufferin has arrived at Balmoral as the minister in attendance on her Majesty.

#### THE STATE BALL.

A state ball was given, by command of the Queen, yesterday (Friday) week, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince John of Glücksburg, and Prince and Princess Teck were present. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance. Upwards of 1700 invitations were issued for the ball. Prince Arthur was prevented attending, in consequence of an accident which befell his Royal Highness, at the palace, the same evening. The Prince was leaning against a wire blind in an open window, which gave way and his Royal Highness fell to the ground, a distance of six feet. The Prince was stunned and bruised, but not dangerously hurt.

#### THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Queen attained her fifty-second year on Wednesday. The auspicious occasion was celebrated at Windsor with due regal honours. The official celebration of her Majesty's birthday took place on Saturday last. The bells of many of the metropolitan churches were rung. The Foot Guards were inspected by the Duke of Cambridge at the Horse Guards. Royal salutes were fired from the Tower and in St. James's Park. Ministerial banquets were given by the Earl of Bessborough; Viscount Sydney; the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Mr. Lowe, the Attorney-General, and the Archbishop of York. Countess Granville and Mrs. Gladstone had receptions. The Queen's tradesmen dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern. The inmates of Chelsea Hospital had their annual dinner. In the evening the illuminations were very general. At Windsor, Portsmouth, Woolwich, Chatham, Aldershot, Colchester, and Devonport troops were reviewed, and other military celebrations took place.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, with Prince John of Glücksburg, visited the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie, on Thursday week, at Camden House, Chiselmurst. On the following day the Prince was present at the State ball. On Saturday last the Prince was present at the guard-mounting parade at the Horse Guards. The Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maude of Wales, arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham. In the evening the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg dined with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House, and afterwards were present at the receptions given by Earl and Countess Granville at the Foreign Office, and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone at Carlton House-terrace. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service, and afterwards visited Prince Arthur at Buckingham Palace. On Monday the Prince met the Duke of Edinburgh at the Paddington station. The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh at Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh dined with the Prince and Princess. On Tuesday the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg were present at a garden party given by the Duke of Rutland at Bute House, Campden-hill. The Duke of Edinburgh visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the (Prince Consort's Own) Rifle Brigade at Willis's Rooms. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg and Prince

Teck, went to the Derby. In the evening the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg dined with Baron Anthony de Rothschild at his residence in Grosvenor-place. The Princess has taken frequent drives. Titniss Park, at Sunninghill, near Windsor, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough, has been taken by the Prince for Ascot race week. Their Royal Highnesses will arrive at the mansion on June 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the Galatea, arrived at Plymouth yesterday (Friday) week. His Royal Highness came to London on Monday, and left on Tuesday for Balmoral, on a visit to the Queen.

Princess Christian attained her twenty-fifth year on Thursday.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has arrived at Kew from Strelitz, on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge.

Princess Marie, daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has been betrothed to the reigning Prince George of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at Stone House, Broadstairs, on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived in town from Eastwell Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and Lady Mary Campbell left Argyll Lodge, on Monday, for Inverary Castle.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first flower show for the season at the Crystal Palace was held last Saturday. The number of visitors was 15,000.

Dr. Pavy, F.R.S., has been elected physician, and Dr. Pye-Smith assistant-physician to Guy's Hospital.

The London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville-road, has received from H. L. T. a second contribution of £1000.

Mr. Henry Graves has sent a gift of engravings for the walls of the Asylum for Idiots, to the value of 100 gs., this being his second gift to the asylum.

The *Observer* contradicts the rumour that there is an idea of placing the Mint on the Thames Embankment. The site which the Government proposes to adopt for the new Mint is, it states, in Temple-lane.

The annual meeting for the distribution of rewards to the present and former pupils (girls) of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society took place at the institution, Streatham-hill, on Monday afternoon. The Bishop of Oxford presided.

The annual distribution of the prizes and certificates given in connection with the Cambridge local examination in the metropolis were distributed, yesterday week, by Lord Houghton, in the theatre of the London University.

Last week the total number of paupers in London was 128,899, of whom 33,755 were in the workhouses, while 95,144 were receiving outdoor relief. The return shows a decrease of 10,737, as compared with the same period last year.

Earl Cowper has kindly authorised the Workmen's Club and Institute Union to arrange for the annual gathering of the members of their affiliated institutions in London at the beautiful park at Panshanger.

The inspection of the Corps of Commissionaires has given Lord Sandhurst an opportunity of urging the extension of the principle upon which Captain Walter has organised that useful force, and of showing the importance of finding some useful employment for old soldiers.

Sir Henry and the Misses Holland gave a reception, yesterday week, to a large and distinguished assembly at their residence, Brook-street, where a successful performance of Mr. John Francis Barnett's popular cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," was given entirely by amateurs.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided to make the following alterations in the names of streets within their jurisdiction:—Gatton-road, Peckham, is to be called Tilson-road; Clarendon-street, Somers Town, to be renamed Underhill-street; and York-street, Battersea, to be renamed Este-street.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," at the Royal Albert Hall, on Wednesday evening next, May 31. Sir Michael Costa will conduct; and the principal vocalists will be Madame Sinico, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Agnesi.

Lord Vernon presided, on Tuesday, over a meeting of the French Peasant-Farmers' Seed Fund, at which a report of the executive committee was presented. From this it appeared that the subscriptions received up to the 18th inst. amounted to £41,955, of which £13,000 had been voted by the Mansion House French Relief Fund. A balance of £2000 and the Swedish fund of nearly £4000 are held over until the autumn.

The *City Press* states that the late Mr. Edward Colyer has left by will £500 New Three per Cent Annuities to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, "to be applied towards carrying on the benevolent designs of the said charity, and to be placed to the Pension Fund of the said corporation, under the style or title of 'The Colyer Pension,' for males only."

There was a large assemblage of yachts and yachtsmen at the opening trip of the New Thames Yacht Club last Saturday. The rendezvous was off the club-house, Gravesend. The Commodore (J. D. Lea) hoisted his flag on board his yacht Nettle, and the Vice-Commodore (Mr. W. N. Rudge) on board his yacht Night Thought. Nearly a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner at the club-house, the Commodore presiding.

At a meeting of the Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. Robert Taylor, pursuant to notice, proposed a motion to the effect that Prince Arthur be invited to take upon himself the freedom of the City, and that a copy of the freedom be presented to him in a box of the value of 100 gs. The motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman Besley, and carried with acclamation.

The sixth annual meeting of the subscribers to the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants was held on Thursday week. It was reported that of the eight cottages forming the orphanage, four, capable of accommodating a hundred infants, remain empty for want of sufficient funds; and there is still a debt of £9000 hanging over the charity, towards the liquidation of which a special subscription is being raised. The total income for the past year, including a loan of £2000 from the bankers, was £5784; and the expenditure, including £3500 paid in connection with the building account, £5736.

The populations of London enumerated as living at midnight on Sunday, April 2, was 3,251,904, an increase of 447,815 in ten years. The houses occupied by this enormous mass of people stretch along the banks of the Thames from Woolwich up to Hammersmith, and across its stream from Norwood to

Hampstead, over 122 square miles. On an average there are 2669 persons to a square mile. The census of the City is published in the *City Press*. It appears that the actual population who slept in the City on the night of the Census was 75,739. In 1861 it was 113,387.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on the 18th inst.—Professor Frankland, F.R.S., president, in the chair—Messrs. T. Greenish and J. E. Mayall were elected Fellows. Mr. R. J. Friswell read a paper, "On a New Double Salt of Thallium." The salt described in the communication is a combination of thallic carbonate with thallic platinocyanide. Its constitution is expressed by the formula  $Tl_2PtCy_4, CO_2$ . Dr. Armstrong read a paper, "On the Action of Nitric Acid on Dichlorophenolsulphuric Acid."—At the next meeting, on June 1, Dr. Debus will read a paper on ozone.

In the metropolis 2069 births and 1486 deaths were registered—the former having been 162 below, and the latter 86 above the average. The fatal cases of smallpox (which in the preceding week had declined to 232) were 267, and from the same disease 50 persons died in Liverpool, 14 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 10 in Manchester, 9 in Sunderland, and 5 in Salford. Smallpox continues fatally prevalent in many other parts of the country. With respect to London the deaths from other zymotic diseases were 11 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever (of which 9 were certified as typhus, 18 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 22 from diarrhoea.

Yesterday week Edmund Walter Pook was again brought up at the Greenwich Police Court, charged with the wilful murder of Jane Maria Clousen. A young lady to whom the prisoner was paying his addresses stated that she was accustomed to meet him when he gave a signal by blowing a metal whistle. It was similar to that produced by the police, which was found near the scene of the tragedy on the morning of April 26. She met him once after the murder, and did not remember any signal being then given. A furnishing ironmonger of Deptford deposed that on the night before the murder Pook entered his shop to purchase a small axe or chopper, saying he wanted it for some private theatricals. Witness had no such article in stock, but directed the prisoner to the shop of Mr. Thomas, where a man, not yet identified, bought the weapon with which it is believed the crime was committed. Other evidence was taken, showing Pook's movements on the night of the murder, and another remand was granted.—The coroner's jury on Thursday found a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Edmund Walter Pook.

The annual general meeting of the Peace Society was held on Tuesday evening, at Finsbury Chapel, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, spoke strongly in condemnation of the increased war expenditure of the Government. Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., read the report, which stated that the committee have issued during the past year a large number of publications, ranging from volumes of considerable size to small tracts and handbills. Altogether the number of publications issued during the year has amounted to about 260,000 copies. The number of peace meetings held during the past year has amounted to more than 370. The report concluded by referring to the very encouraging increase during the past year in the general interest in the subject of international arbitration as a future substitute for war, and made special allusion to the practical illustration afforded by the appointment and labours of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission. The meeting was addressed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.; Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Conder, Mr. Henry Vincent, and others.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday—Sir Bartle Frere in the chair. A letter was read from the retiring president, Sir Roderick Murchison, in which he stated that, in accordance with the strict injunction of his medical adviser, he was compelled to absent himself, although he had intended to be carried into the room, personally to take a farewell of the Fellows of the society. The chairman pronounced a high eulogium on the retiring president, Sir Roderick Murchison. He referred to many distinguished marks of favour which had been shown to Sir Roderick by the Sovereigns and learned societies of this country and the Continent, and paid a high tribute to the value of his services to the Royal Geographical Society. The chairman announced that the committee had decided to present to Sir Roderick Murchison the founder's gold medal, which he now handed to Sir Henry Rawlinson (the new president) on behalf of Sir Roderick. The Victoria medal was presented to Dr. Keith Johnston, for his successful services in advancing the science of geography. The gold medal for physical geography was presented to Mr. Daniel M'Alister, of the Liverpool Institute; and the bronze medal to Mr. W. G. Collingwood, of Liverpool College. The gold medal for political geography was awarded to Mr. G. Hogben, of University School, Nottingham; and the bronze medal to Mr. R. N. Askell, of Liverpool College. The valedictory address of the retiring president was read by the secretary; after which the election of members of the council was proceeded with.

The spring meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Willis's Rooms yesterday week—the Duke of Cambridge presiding. In the course of the proceedings Lord Elcho spoke of the Brighton review as an institution of great national importance to the volunteer service, and he hoped to see it encouraged rather than disapproved of or censured.—The 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers were inspected in Hyde Park, last Saturday, by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Du Plat Taylor was in command. The inspecting officer was accompanied by Prince Teck, Colonel of the Surrey Artillery Corps. In the evening six companies of the London Scottish, under the command of Lord Elcho, M.P.; six companies of the Queen's (Westminster), under the command of the Marquis of Westminster; the Inns of Court, or "Devil's Own," under the command of Major Bulwer; and the 19th Middlesex, under the command Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley—in all about 1500 men—went to Wimbledon, where a brigade field-day was held, under the command of Colonel Daubeney. A cup, value fifteen guineas, presented by Mrs. Hargreaves, was shot for, on Tuesday, at the Government rifle-ranges, Plumstead, by the 2nd City of London Rifle Volunteers. Private Darbishire was the winner.—Next Monday, being Whit-Monday, the Queen's (Westminster), the London Rifle Br gade, the London Scottish, and St. George's, will parade in the neighbourhood of Euston Station, and proceed by rail to Rickmansworth to take part in a brigade field-day in Lord Ebury's Park.—A battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under Lord Abinger, the 2nd Life Guards, under Colonel Marshall, the London Scottish, the Queen's, the Inns of Court, and the 19th Middlesex will assemble for a combined drill on Wimbledon-common, on Saturday, July 1.

An article on the Royal Academy Exhibition, some Obituary notices, "The Farm," and several reviews of new books are unavoidably deferred.





THE DERBY DAY.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Russell postponed, until Monday, June 12, his motion relating to the Treaty of Washington. The Bank Holidays Bill, the Anatomy Act (1832) Amendment Bill, and the two Trades Unions Bills were read the third time and passed. The Marquis of Lansdowne gave information to Lord Cairns and Lord Cadogan upon the subjects of the removal of a portion of the British Museum to South Kensington, and the completion of the Wellington monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The House, on Monday, read the third time and passed the Consolidated Fund (£7,000,000) Bill, the Customs and Income Tax Bill, and the Judgments (Ireland) Bill, passed the Leeward Islands Bill through Committee, and read the Postage Bill and the Lunatics (Scotland) Bill the second time. In the course of a brief discussion on the Washington Treaty, Lord Granville left it to be inferred that that document was not likely to be ratified before June 12, on which day Earl Russell is to bring forward his motion on the subject.

The House on Tuesday gave a second reading to the Canada Bill, the object of which is to empower the Parliament of the Dominion to carve out provinces from territory that had been annexed, but had not yet come under the new administration. Their Lordships also passed the Postage Bill through Committee, and read the third time and passed the Leeward Islands Bill and the Ewelme Rectory Bill. Earl Granville informed Lord Stanhope that he has received from the Prussian Government the sum of £7073 as compensation for the loss occasioned by the sinking of British colliers in the river Seine, being the amount at which the damage was assessed by the Board of Trade.

On Thursday their Lordships met at four o'clock for the mere purpose of a Royal Commission, which was constituted by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Sydney, and Viscount Eversley. The Royal assent was then given to the following bills, viz.:—The Consolidated Fund (£7,000,000) Bill, Customs and Income Tax Bill, Fairs Bill; Public Parks, &c. (Land), Bill; County Property Bill, Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill, Lunacy Regulation (Ireland) Bill, County Justices Qualification Amendment Bill, Workshop Regulation Act (1867) Amendment Bill, Anatomy Act (1832) Amendment Bill, Bank Holidays Bill, City of London Court Bill, and a large number of private bills. Their Lordships then adjourned over the Whitsuntide holidays, to Monday, June 5.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the beginning of the early sitting of the House, yesterday week, an illustration was afforded of the rapidity with which, under certain circumstances, bills may be pushed forward. The Consolidated Fund (£7,000,000) Bill, which had been read the second time at a quarter before two o'clock in the morning, was passed a little after a quarter past two in the afternoon. Among the questions was one as to the diamond fields at the Cape, in reference to which Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen gave some information. The Customs and Income Tax Bill was read the third time, and passed. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Protection of Life and Property in Certain Parts of Ireland Bill was resumed by Mr. J. Martin. The debate was continued chiefly by Irish members; and, the Solicitor-General for Ireland having replied, The O'Connor Don's amendment was negatived by 340 votes to 12. Another division took place on the motion for the second reading of the bill, which was carried by 293 votes to 11. The sitting was then suspended till the evening, when Mr. Chadwick moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the mode of assessing the income tax. He complained that the tax pressed with undue severity upon certain classes, and quoted statistics to show that the returns of individual incomes were very inaccurate. After some discussion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not agree to the motion in view of the state of public business; but if special information were asked for regarding the matter, it would, if practicable, be supplied. The House having divided, the motion was rejected by a majority of 9. A short time was occupied with the discussion of the circumstances attending a prosecution for assault in Argyleshire.

The list of questions on Monday was unusually long. The consideration of the Army Regulation Bill was resumed at the second clause, into which Sir G. Jenkinson sought to introduce an amendment permitting payments for exchanges under certain circumstances to be specified in a schedule. This proposal led to the revival of the discussion of the general question of exchanges, which occupied so large a portion of Thursday week; but in the end the amendment was rejected by a majority of 43—211 to 168. On the question that clause 2 stand part of the bill, Lord Garlies moved its rejection. The noble Lord spoke for a long time to about eight members. The opposition to the retention of the second clause, which involves the whole principle of the abolition of purchase, was continued by Mr. Whalley, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Col. Lindsay, and Mr. Cross, who, in the course of their speeches, revived all the arguments as to the expense and uncertainty of the operation which the Government proposed to carry out which were urged at such great length in the course of the debate upon the second reading of the bill. On the Ministerial side of the House a similar line was adopted by the younger Mr. Seely, who twitted hon. members who sit around him below the gangway, and who are in favour of economy, with straining at gnats and swallowing camels; and recommended the Government to postpone the further progress of the bill until they had prepared their regulations and ascertained the future cost of the Army. Mr. Henley complained that the Government plan would do great injustice to the taxpayers of the country and but bare justice to the officers of the Army. Mr. Otway opposed the prohibition of payments for exchanges, but warmly supported the abolition of the purchase system as a just and necessary measure, and one without the adoption of which it would be impossible to reorganise our forces. Some few practical words from Mr. W. H. Smith preceded Mr. Cardwell's summing up of the debate, which he did fully, and then came the division, on which the clause was carried by 208 to 169. Progress was then reported.

At the early sitting of the House on Tuesday Mr. Gladstone, replying to an inquiry from Sir John Gray, stated that the Government are determined to persevere with the Army Regulation Bill and the Ballot Bill until they have obtained the final judgment of the House upon them. The morning sitting was chiefly devoted to the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the University Tests Bill; the principal of which were, on the motion of Mr. Gladstone, rejected, and the bill was sent back to their Lordships for reconsideration. In the evening the House was occupied with a discussion, raised by Mr. Kay Shuttleworth, on the water supply of the metropolis.

Mr. Gladstone, replying, on Thursday, to a question from Mr. Rylands, said the treaty with the American Government had to-day been presented to Parliament, and it was now in his power to take any opportunity of discussing it. He would, however, mention that the process of ratification had been completed on the other side of the Atlantic by a very large majority. Sir R. Peel, in reference to the appalling events

taking place in Paris at this moment, wished to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the present opportunity would not be a convenient one for the House to express its sympathy with France. That unhappy country had been trodden down by an enemy; but it had now succumbed in a manner which no one could have anticipated. Mr. B. Cochrane inquired whether any official information had been received respecting the terrible events now going on in Paris? Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the latter question, said that he had hoped that official intelligence would have been received before the House met, but the Government had had no telegrams relating to the ruin that was being wrought in Paris. He could not wonder, considering that the fighting had not yet terminated, that the representatives of the British Government should have been unwilling to send any intelligence until they could be quite certain of its accuracy; and, as far as he was informed from the latest unofficial telegrams, they left, he thought, some room for hope that there had been some degree of exaggeration, although there was no room for hope that very great disasters had not occurred. With respect to the question of the right hon. baronet, he could not wonder that, under the impressions created by events so entirely without any real precedent in history, he should have been driven to any mode of expressing the emotion which he felt in common with the whole House. He (Mr. Gladstone) would not attempt to characterise by any epithet the circumstances of which they had partial knowledge, for there were no epithets which could adequately describe them, or give a satisfactory expression to the feelings with which every man's mind and heart must be oppressed. He did not see, however, in what manner the House could advantageously or usefully express their feelings, but he was sure that if any hon. member could see such means of expression as could convey the slightest comfort or solace, he would be most forward to avail himself of it. The House soon afterwards, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Army Regulation Bill, the opposition to many of its clauses being as determined as ever.

## THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated a new church at Bolton on Thursday week.

A stained-glass window is to be placed in Durham Cathedral in memory of the late Judge Advocate General.

The anniversary meeting of the charity children of London at St. Paul's Cathedral is fixed for Thursday, June 8. Dr. Pelham, the Bishop of Norwich, will preach.

The Church of St. Mary-le Strand, which has been closed for several months, undergoing extensive alterations, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday morning.

The Church of St. Olave, Hart-street, Mark-lane, after having been closed for nearly five months, was reopened, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of London.

Last Saturday the new Church of St. Peter, Newbold, Rochdale, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester. The foundation-stone of the edifice was laid in August, 1869, and, with the exception of the tower, it is now completed.

The Bishop of Chester consecrated, on Saturday, at Liverpool, the splendid new Church of St. John the Baptist. It has been built at the expense of Mrs. Reade, wife of the Incumbent, at the cost of £15,000.

The parishioners of Willesborough, Kent, have presented the Rev. Sydenham F. Russell with a valuable testimonial of respect, on the occasion of his resigning the vicarage which he had held for fourteen years. A handsome present of plate was presented at the same time to Mrs. Russell.

The New Testament Company met, on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, for the tenth session, under the presidency of the Bishop of Gloucester. Twenty-four members were present. The revisers proceeded with the twenty-seventh chapter of St. Matthew, not having been able to finish this Gospel at the April meeting.

A Festival service of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held, on Thursday week, in the nave of Westminster Abbey. This society, which was founded in 1818, has during its existence aided and encouraged the work of church extension in more than 5000 parishes in England and Wales. Its funds, however, are now in so low a state that they are totally inadequate to the demands made upon them.

The Bishop of London has sent a letter to those of his clergy who signed the remonstrance against the decision of the Judicial Committee in the Purchas case. The right rev. Prelate expresses an earnest hope that the rules now laid down for the ornaments of the minister and the conduct of public worship may be observed in his diocese. His Lordship at the same time condemns the action of those who would precipitate a struggle between Church and State.

The Irish Church Synod concluded its first session on Thursday week, after sitting thirty-one days.

A new and improved gun-boat, the Bonetta, was launched, last Saturday, from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Rennie, at Greenwich. The Bonetta is built on the principle of the Staunch, but larger, and will be armed with one 18-ton gun.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Lancashire Penny Memorial to the late Lord Derby, it has been decided to devote the whole of the money collected (about £300) to the erection of a statue in memory of the late Earl, and to reopen the subscription-list without any limitation whatever. The site chosen is in the park presented to Preston, in 1865, by the late Alderman Thomas Miller. It is situated on the north bank of the River Ribble.

At the request of the Arundel Town Council, the Duke of Norfolk has consented to allow that town to be supplied with water from a splendid lake in his grounds, known as Swanbourne Lake, which already supplies all the water used at the castle. The *Brighton Gazette* states that the Duke has also offered to construct, at his own expense, the necessary tank and a certain portion of the pipes. The supply will be constant and free of cost.

The distribution of the prizes and certificates gained by the candidates in the Bristol centre of the Cambridge Local Examinations, held in December last, was made at the Guildhall, Bristol, yesterday week. Mr. W. W. Jose, the Master of the Society of Merchants, presided. The report, which was read by the hon. secretary, the Rev. R. W. Southby, showed that the examination was held last December at thirty-five centres—an increase of seven over 1869. The whole number of candidates was 2603, of whom 1634 were junior boys, 301 senior boys, 397 junior girls, and 271 senior girls—an increase of 25 per cent upon the numbers in 1869. At the Bristol centre there were 91 candidates—52 junior boys, 16 senior boys, 14 junior girls, and 9 senior girls.

## FINE ARTS.

The difficulty in which Mr. Ayrton placed himself by determining Mr. A. Stevens's contract for the Wellington monument before the First Commissioner had ascertained whether any competent artist would undertake to complete another sculptor's design, proves, exactly as we anticipated, to have admitted of only one way of escape. Of course, no other sculptor would undertake so thankless a task, and Government had to go back to Mr. Stevens. We have no word of defence for those breaches of contract by Mr. Stevens to which we have so often drawn attention. But, after all, who but our successive Governments are responsible for only, according to the sculptor's own confession, seven twelfths of the monument being now completed after thirteen years have expired, and after the whole sum originally voted has been advanced to the artist? Was it not the duty of successive Governments to see that the public was fairly treated, as a private employer would have looked after his own particular interests? The upshot of this discreditable affair is that Mr. Stevens is re-employed to complete the monument in two years and a half at an additional cost of £9000, and a Mr. Coleman is charged with the "general superintendence" and "pecuniary responsibility." Yet Mr. Stevens offered, when his contract was broken off, to complete the whole monument within fifteen months from its re-commencement, for an estimated cost of £5000!

It is the intention of the Liverpool Corporation to re-establish an annual autumnal exhibition of oil-paintings and water-colour drawings. The former annual exhibitions were of considerable importance, but were discontinued about seven years back, owing to some dissensions among the promoters. That a town so wealthy and of such magnitude should be without its art-exhibition has been long felt to be a discredit. Accordingly a vigorous effort has been made by Messrs. Samuelson, Rathbone, and Picton, members of the Town Council, and there is every prospect of the exhibitions being successfully revived. They will be held in the Free Library and Museum, and works intended for exhibition must be forwarded the week after the close of the Royal Academy.

At the New British Gallery, in Old Bond-street, is being exhibited an extensive series of water-colour drawings by Miss Houghton, which this lady puts forth as having been prompted and executed under spiritual influences. We have no doubt that the self-delusion of their author is perfectly honest; for the drawings represent ten years of patient labour; and it is no less certain that many otherwise sane and intelligent persons will believe their pretensions. Upon such persons argument would be entirely thrown away; and to the incredulous it will be equally unnecessary. But, apart altogether from their claim to a spiritual origin, the drawings are extremely curious, both from psychological and artistic points of view. The condition of mind which could have produced them affords, at all events, a strange metaphysical phenomenon. Except a few floral forms in the earlier drawings, it is impossible to trace their "motives;" they resemble nothing; they can hardly be described. Lines drawn with a marvellous combination of freedom and precision, and in a great variety of colours, depart from ever-shifting foci, either within or without the boundaries of the drawing, with every variety of curve; they meet, and part, and intersect each other, incidentally yielding singular effects of linear perspective and colour-blendings or contrasts, till both eye and mind are lost in the labyrinthine complexity. One thing we think the drawings prove—that Miss Houghton has a rare faculty, by which, if directed by rational studies, and to serviceable ends, she might have attained distinction as a decorative designer. In the catalogue of the drawings a most objectionable use is made of Scriptural quotations.

The art of colour-printing by means of lithographic stones, wood blocks, or metal plates, and the combined use of all three, has of late made astonishing progress. A great success in the art has been achieved in an "oleograph" (published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.), reproducing Van der Helst's famous picture, in the Amsterdam Museum, of "The Banquet of the Civil Guard," which Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his "Tour in Holland and Flanders," ranked as "the finest portrait-picture which exists." The drawing and modelling of the very characteristic heads are admirable; and, were some passages of blue and yellow slightly subdued, we could imagine no more perfect reproduction of an oil picture by the ingenious combination of art and mechanical skill than is here presented.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are open to the public.

The new pier at Portobello was opened, on Tuesday, with a public ceremonial, in which the corporations of Edinburgh, Leith, and Portobello were represented.

The Registrar-General reports that in the year 1870 the births registered in Scotland exceeded the deaths by 41,356. Last year's report indicates, like its predecessors, that density of population increases the proportion of births and marriages, as well as of deaths. The Registrar-General had to record the death of an old man at Fodderty, Ross-shire, at the extreme age of 108, and mentions that the man's birth was not registered in the parish, but that he always stated that he was born in the year in which the first slated house in the parish was built, and the date on it is 1760. The registrar recalls also some curious facts of the year's registration:—An old man at Killen dying at ninety-one, five or six years after cutting six, new, sharp, and serviceable teeth; and the death of the giant Irishman at Hawick, 7 ft. 8 in. high, 58 in. round the chest, and weighing 22 stone avoirdupois.

Several witnesses were examined at Lambeth Police Court, on Thursday week, in the case of Agnes Norman, a young girl who is charged with murdering children and domestic animals where she has lived in service. The evidence went to bear out the facts already stated; and Elizabeth Golding, a fellow-servant of the prisoner at the house at Stockwell—where, besides two children, six or eight different birds, two cats, a dog, a dozen gold-fish and a parrot had been found dead—stated that in the case of all the sudden deaths the prisoner was the first to make the discovery, with the exception of the case of the parrot. Charles Parfitt, eleven years old, said he was now at school near Windsor. Mr. Brown, of 19, Temple-street, St. George's-road, was his uncle, and he lived with him in August last. He remembered the prisoner, whom they called Helen. He was awakened one night by feeling some one hurting him. Upon looking up, he saw Helen (meaning the prisoner) on the bed. One of her hands was on his mouth and the other on his throat. He felt as if he was being strangled, and he tried to get up. He tried to make a noise, but could not. She gave him a sweet and told him not to cry. His aunt came up, and Helen was then on the bed. He told her Helen had been trying to choke him, and afterwards he felt a soreness in his throat, and his lip was swollen. The prisoner was again remanded.



## THE DERBY DAY.

"Well, after all, it doesn't take a good-looking horse to win a Derby," was a remark we overheard soon after Favonius had cantered past the judge's box on Wednesday. A more unfortunate speech could not have been made, as few better-looking colts than the newly-named son of Parmesan and Zephyr have ever been saddled at Epsom. Summer seemed to have selected the Derby Day for commencing her reign in earnest, and we never remember more enjoyable weather; for a cool breeze prevented the great heat from being at all oppressive. In spite of this, we fancied there were hardly so many people as usual; still, this may have been only fancy, and it is very difficult to compare one year with another. The rail was patronised more than ever, and the "glories" of the road have almost departed, as people are beginning to find out that an hour's journey in a railway carriage is very preferable to a long and dusty drive. The first race on the Derby Day may be compared with the opening farce at a Boxing-Night performance; for no one pays much attention to either; and, as soon as Newsman had won, we made our way to the paddock to inspect the Derby cracks. The first we saw was Favonius, who was being led quietly about, with a boy in the Baron's livery on his back. He is a dark chestnut, wonderfully handsome and well shaped, full of quality, and yet shows plenty of power; indeed, his only defect is his somewhat outré ears, which detract from the appearance of a pretty and intelligent head. He was perfectly trained, being quite fit and yet full of life and "go," which showed that he had not been overdone. Field Marshal was generally mistaken for King of the Forest, and was followed by a large crowd, which at once deserted him on discovering his identity. He is, however, by no means a bad-looking colt, and sure to win some races in less aristocratic company. A general rush then carried us to another part of the paddock, where we found the faithful Tympanum, Albert Victor's schoolmaster, piloting his promising pupil through the crowd. Albert Victor is a bright chestnut, with white legs. We had heard a great many disparaging reports of him: that he was "light," that he "had not grown a bit since last year," &c., so we were agreeably surprised to find him full of muscle, and, though not a big-framed horse, yet with plenty of size to have won the Derby if he had been good enough. Except, perhaps, Bedlamite and Cockney Boy, The Count was the meanest and worst-looking horse that ever started for the greatest race of the year; and that he was at one time actually backed at about 16 to 1, shows more than ever the mad infatuation of the public for the Woodpeckers stable. Indeed, were a well-trained donkey from that establishment to be mysteriously put about as a "good thing," he would find plenty of supporters among his two-legged kinsmen. Noblesse had a mean look as she walked about in a listless sort of way, and appeared jaded and overdone; but as soon as Chaloner mounted her she seemed to pull herself together. She is a good-looking filly, though we did not like her as well as Eneide, who is a fine, slashing mare, but was such a complete outsider that no one paid any attention to her. The admirers of a big one feasted their eyes on Ravenshoe, who looked very well and bright in his coat; but, as he stands considerably over sixteen hands high, he is naturally somewhat coarse and coachy. Ripponden, who, we fancy, has an undeserved character for roguishness, was disguised by a hood; but he looked very fit and well, and had a numerous body of admirers. We were not much struck with Mr. Lancelot's pair, Grand Coup and Hyperion. The latter is a common, cobby-looking little colt; and the Somersetshire Stakes winner, though possessing more length than his stable companion, does not show much quality, and, as we remarked last week, is only a superior handicap horse. We did not see The Pearl and King of the Forest until they were leaving the paddock to take their canter. The former is a pretty filly, but altogether too small and short to take very high honours on the turf; but Mr. Merry's colt appeared far bigger and better than when we saw him at Newmarket.

We did not witness the canter; but a friend informs us that nothing went like Favonius, while King of the Forest created an unfavourable impression. The first to re-enter the paddock were Columbus and Bothwell, whom we had not seen previously, as they were saddled at the Warren. The favourite seemed to have done an immense amount of work since the Two Thousand, and was hardly so fresh and well as when he won that race; still his backers had little to complain of on the score of condition. The Middleham pair walked straight across the inclosure, and out of the little gate which leads to the starting-post, immediately followed by the other fifteen competitors. Several of the jockeys appeared very well contented with their mounts; but Custance on Albert Victor and Osborne on Bothwell were especially smiling and confident, and apparently sanguine of repeating their respective victories on Lord Lyon and Pretender. Fordham on the neat and pretty Digby Grand, who also wore a hood, was the last to leave the paddock, and received an ovation from the crowd outside.

There were, we believe, about a dozen false starts, and when the flag at last fell The Pearl got away with the lead, but was soon passed by Columbus, whose mission it was to make the running for the favourite. In this, however, he failed miserably, as he could never go fast enough, and was soon passed by Digby Grand and Ripponden. The hooded pair came round Tattenham Corner together with a lead of a couple of lengths, and at this point Bothwell was going so well that even money was laid on him; but he collapsed altogether in the next few strides. A quarter of a mile from home we fancied that Albert Victor had the race in hand; but we overlooked Favonius, who was running on the lower ground, and who drew away in the last two hundred yards, and won in a canter by a length and a half. King of the Forest passed Albert Victor a few strides from the chair; but the latter, whom Custance rode desperately, came again, and, just catching him in time, made a dead-heat of it for second place. Digby Grand ran straight as an arrow for once, and was only a head behind the dead-heaters; and then came Ravenshoe, Bothwell, and Ripponden, all well up in the order named. The remainder of the field was beaten a long distance.

The performance of Bothwell is quite inexplicable, as he ran a beaten horse for the last quarter of a mile; and King of the Forest and Digby Grand, whom he defeated so easily at Newmarket, turned the tables on him in the most unmistakable manner. Favonius improved wonderfully on his Biennial running; and the version which we gave of that race last week was doubtless correct, and the work he has done during the past six weeks has been most beneficial to him. It is singular that, while the winner of the Newmarket Biennial has never yet won the Derby, three seconds in that race—Caractacus, Blue Gown, and Favonius—have been successful at Epsom. Favonius, unfortunately for his owner, is not engaged in the Legier; but the omission will make that race very exciting, and the meeting of Albert Victor, King of the Forest, Digby Grand, and Hannah will create great excitement. The success of the "blue and yellow" was extremely popular, and the appearance of Baron Rothschild was the signal for a great demonstration.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Luke Smithett, Kt., J.P., Deputy Lieutenant of Dover, was proved in the registry at Canterbury, on the 4th ult., under £9000 personality, by the joint acting executors and trustees—namely, his son-in-law, Thomas Capper, Esq., of London; William Henry Brett and Henry Strong Boyton, both of the National Provincial Bank of England at Deal. To each of them he has left a legacy of £50, free. The will is dated July, 1870, and a codicil in November following. The testator died at his residence, 17, Snargate-street, Dover, on Jan. 17 last, aged seventy-one. Sir Luke was formerly in command of one of her Majesty's packets on the Dover station, and had conferred on him several foreign orders and badges of distinction. The numerous gifts and presentations he had received from Royal and distinguished personages he leaves chiefly amongst his nearest relatives, and a portion to some of his personal friends, with injunctions in some cases to retain them as heirlooms. Besides leaving specific and pecuniary legacies to his five children, he directs his executors to divide the residue of his property, real and personal, equally amongst them.

The will of Charlotte, Dowager Lady Dalrymple, relict of Major-General Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., was proved in London on the 13th inst. It bears date in 1865, and her Ladyship died on the 14th ult., at her residence, 20, Chesham-place, aged eighty-seven. The personality was sworn under a nominal sum, her Ladyship having by a deed of gift irrevocably assigned all her property, money, and securities to her daughter, Patricia Dalrymple, and by her will she confirms her previous disposition, and bequeaths to her said daughter all after-acquired property since the date of the deed, appointing her daughter sole executrix and residuary legatee. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Sir Patrick Warrender, Bart., and has left several children.

The will of the Rev. James Williams, M.A., late of Tring Park, Herts, and Gleving Hall, Suffolk, was proved in London, on the 5th inst., under £500,000 personality, by the surviving executors and trustees appointed—viz., his relict and William Banbury, Esq., of Lombard-street (to the latter he has left a legacy of £4000)—Edmund Banbury, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, also an executor, having died. The testator also appointed them guardians to his infant children. The will is dated Aug. 3, 1868, and the testator died March 16 last, aged fifty-eight. He has left to his wife an immediate and absolute legacy of £10,000, an annuity of £12,000, and a life interest in property acquired under the will of the late Joseph Grout, Esq., formerly of Stamford-hill, Middlesex, and of Tring Park. To his eldest son he leaves his freehold estates; to his youngest son he leaves £80,000; to his daughters, each £20,000; to each of his godchildren, £1000; and liberal annuities and legacies to near relatives, as well as annuities to most of his servants—all legacies free of duty. The surplus residue is to be divided amongst his children.

## THE TICHBORNE FAMILY AND ESTATE.

The extraordinary trial which has been going on in the Court of



Common Pleas, during the last fortnight, gives some interest to the Views of Tichborne, in Hampshire, engraved for this Paper. The facts of this case are indeed remarkable. Eighteen years ago, it appears, Mr. Roger Tichborne, a gentleman twenty-four years of age, heir to a baronetcy and large entailed estates, having had a disappointment in love, and being unkindly treated by his family, sailed for South America, to lead a wild and wandering life. He landed at Valparaiso, and travelled across that continent to Rio de Janeiro, where he embarked in a ship for New York. The vessel foundered at sea, but a few men were saved in boats. It was long believed in England that Roger Tichborne was one of those drowned. But there was a rumour that some were picked up by another ship, and carried to Melbourne. This rumour came to the hearing of Lady Tichborne, his mother. Upon the death of his father, eight or nine years ago, she advertised both in the London and Australian papers for her missing son. In January, 1866, a person in New South Wales, there known as Thomas Castro, a horsebreaker and butcher, wrote to Lady Tichborne. He declared himself to be her son, Sir Roger; said that he had but lately seen her advertisement, and that he had made up his mind to come home—asking her to send him money for that purpose. She had a fixed belief that her son was living, and a presentiment that she would live to see him once more. She therefore sent a letter, with £400, in answer to the letter she had received. But her correspondent did not get her reply in Australia; he left that country in September of the same year, and arrived in England at Christmas, bringing with him a wife and two children, whom he had under the name of Castro. The question for trial was whether this man was indeed the same man who had gone out to South America in March, 1853. The widow Lady Tichborne met this man at Paris, in January, 1867, three weeks after his return to Europe, and instantly recognised him as her first-born son. He was seen at Gravesend and London, a few days earlier, by Mr. Vincent Gosford, steward to the Tichborne estates. Mr. Gosford considered him an impostor. The property and title had gone to the nephew of Roger Tichborne, a boy named Alfred Tichborne, son of his younger brother deceased. The mother and uncle of this child, hitherto called Sir Alfred Tichborne, opposed the claim of the man from Australia, and denied his identity with Roger Tichborne. The kindred and old friends of Roger Tichborne were divided in opinion. Mr. Hopkins, the family solicitor, conversed much with the man from Australia, and was convinced that he was really Sir Roger. A servant named Moore, who had accompanied him to South America, and had been left there in 1854, also declared him to be the same person. On the other hand, Mrs. Radcliffe, formerly Miss Kate Doughty, a cousin of Roger Tichborne, the very lady to whom he had been attached in his youth, as well as her mother, Lady Doughty, rejected the pretensions of the man from Sydney. His account of himself was that, when he arrived in Australia, he chose to live by a false name, that he might be independent of his father and mother. He therefore took the name of Thomas Castro, which was that of a man he had known in Chili. He bore this assumed name in Australia more than eleven years, was

married under it, and never revealed to anyone, during all that time, the fact that he was Roger Tichborne. The case set up against him was, that a man in Australia, named Arthur Houghton, a butcher, had known all the facts of Roger Tichborne's early history, having been in South America when he was there; and that this man, Houghton, passed himself off as Sir Roger in 1866. The evidence was directed partly to the resemblances or differences which the witnesses on each side found in the personal appearance of the claimant when they compared his face and figure with their previous recollections of Roger Tichborne; and it partly turned upon their testimony that the claimant remembered or did not remember a variety of incidents and circumstances which they knew to have occurred in Roger Tichborne's earlier life.

The family of Tichborne was a Saxon English one of importance in Hampshire before the Norman Conquest. It owned then, as it still owns, some lands at the head of the river Itchen. Hence it was named De Itchen Bourne, of the Itchen bourne, or brook. This name has, in time, been shortened to Titchbourne, or Tichborne. Sir Roger de Tichborne, knight, in the reign of King Henry II., married Mabella, only daughter and heiress of Ralph de Lamerston of Lamerston, in the Isle of Wight, and acquired the Lamerston estate. Sir John de Tichborne, in the time of Edward II., was a lawyer and Sheriff of Hants, a Judge, a knight of the shire in Parliament, and some time one of the King's justices-itinerant. His son, Roger de Tichborne, married another heiress, daughter of Roger Loveday. At the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign there was a Sir Benjamin de Tichborne, who was also a member of the House of Commons; and he, being High Sheriff when the Queen died, hastened to proclaim James VI. of Scotland King James I. of England without waiting for any Government orders. For this he was rewarded with a baronetcy, a grant of the Castle of Winchester, and knighthood for each of his four sons. The eldest son, Sir Richard, became the second Baronet. He served Charles I. in the Civil Wars, giving command of the Castle of Winchester to his brother-in-law, Lord Ogle, to be held as a Royal fortress. His son, the third Baronet, Sir Henry Tichborne, was compensated for his losses at the Restoration, and married a niece of the Lord Arundel of Wardour. The fourth and fifth Baronets, who were brothers, left no sons, the latter being a Jesuit priest at Ghent. The baronetcy and property therefore devolved, in 1748, upon Henry Tichborne, of Aldershot and Frimley, great-great-grandson of Sir Walter, the second son of that Sir Benjamin who had proved his loyalty to Queen Elizabeth and King James. Sir Henry, the sixth Baronet, married Mary, daughter of Michael Blount, Esq., of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, whose name is associated with the biography of Alexander Pope. Her mother was a daughter of a preceding Sir Henry Tichborne, the fourth Baronet. The seventh Baronet, another Sir Henry, married one of the Plowdens of Shropshire. The eighth, ninth, and tenth Baronets were three brothers. The eighth Baronet, who, like the seventh, their father, was named Henry, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., sister to a Countess of Clanricarde and to a Viscountess Strangford. Three of this gentleman's daughters married into noble families: one became Lady Dormer, another Lady Arundel of Wardour; a third, Mrs. Charles Talbot, was mother of Bertram, seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1856; she afterwards became Mrs. Hibbert. A younger sister of hers is widow of the late Mr. Matthew Higgins, of London, the clever and popular newspaper-writer, who called himself "Jacob Omnium." The ninth Baronet, Sir Edward, was brother of the eighth, but had assumed the name of Doughty, many years before his accession, on succeeding to the estates of the late Miss Doughty, of Snarford Hall, Lincoln, and Richmond, Surrey. He married Katherine, a daughter of Lord Arundel of Wardour. Sir Edward Doughty had one son and one daughter; the son died in childhood; the daughter, Miss Katherine Doughty, was married, in October, 1854, to Mr. Joseph Percival Radcliffe, eldest son of Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart., of Milnesbridge House, Yorkshire. A brother of Sir Edward Doughty was James Francis Tichborne, who succeeded him in the baronetcy and Tichborne estates, when Sir Edward Doughty died, in 1853. Sir James Tichborne had, in 1827, married Henrietta Felicité, daughter of Henry Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle, Wilts. Their eldest son, Roger Charles Tichborne, born Jan. 5, 1829, is the person who was supposed to have been lost at sea off the coast of South America in the spring of 1854. Sir James, his father, the tenth Baronet, died in June, 1862, when his second son, Alfred Joseph, ten years younger than Roger Charles Tichborne, received the title and came into possession. He married, in April, 1861, the Hon. Teresa Mary, daughter of the eleventh Lord Arundel of Wardour; but he died in February, 1866; and his son, Henry Alfred Joseph Tichborne, born May 28, 1866, three months after the father's death, is the nephew of the lost Sir Roger Tichborne, whose rights in possession have been under dispute.

The name and arms of Doughty, along with those of Tichborne, are borne by the heirs of the late Sir James Doughty Tichborne, who obtained a Royal license for that purpose, when he succeeded his brother, Sir Edward Doughty. The arms are thus described by Sir Bernard Burke:—Vair, a chief, or, for Tichborne; quartering, argent, two bars between three mullets of six points, sable, pierced, or; a canton, azure, for Doughty. Crest, a hind's head, couped, proper, between a pair of wings, gules, for Tichborne; second crest, a cubit arm, erect, vested or and argent, thereon a Maltese cross, gules, and holding a mullet, for Doughty. Second crest, on a cap of maintenance, a wing erect, charged with the arms of Tichborne. This crest, said to pertain by right to the eldest son, has been so borne from the time of Edward III. Supporters, two lions, gules; motto, "Pugna pro patria."

The Hampshire seat of this ancient English family, Tichborne Park, is near Alresford, to the left of the road from that place to Winchester, before it ascends Magdalen Hill. There is a village church, with monuments of the Tichbornes in the north aisle. The old house was pulled down in 1803. We give a View of the present mansion, from a photograph taken by Mr. A. Wyatt, of Fareham, with permission of Colonel Lushington, the present occupier, who is nominally defendant in the trial. There is a curious story told of the origin of the Tichborne Dole, a local custom of almsgiving, to which allusion was lately made by a writer in this Journal. It relates to Dame Mabella de Tichborne, the Lamerston heiress, who was the wife of Sir Roger de Tichborne, Knight, in the time of Henry II.:—When Lady Mabella, worn out with age and infirmity, was lying on her deathbed, she besought her loving husband, as her last request, that he would grant her the means of leaving behind her a charitable bequest, in a dole of bread to be distributed to all who should apply for it annually on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Sir Roger, her husband, readily acceded to her request by promising the produce of as much land as she could go over in the vicinity of the park while a certain brand or billet was burning, supposing that, from her long infirmity (for she had been bedridden some years), she would be





TICHBORNE HOUSE, ALRESFORD, HANTS.





THE TICHBORNE TRIAL IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

able to go round a small portion only of his property. The venerable dame, however, ordered her attendants to convey her to the corner of the park, where, being deposited on the ground, she seemed to receive a renovation of strength, and, to the surprise of her anxious and admiring lord, who began to wonder where this pilgrimage might end, she crawled round several rich and goodly acres. The field which was the scene of Lady Mabella's extraordinary feat retains the name of "Crawls" to this day. It is situated near the entrance of the park, and contains an area of twenty-three acres. Her task being completed, she was reconveyed to her chamber, and, summoning her family to her bedside, predicted its prosperity while the annual dole existed, and left her malediction on any of her descendants who should be so mean or covetous as to discontinue or divert it—prophesying that when such should happen the old house should fall, and the family name would become extinct from the failure of heirs male, and that this would be foretold by a generation of seven sons being followed immediately



WATERFALL IN TICHBORNE PARK, ALRESFORD, HANTS.

after by a generation of seven daughters and no son. The custom thus founded in the reign of Henry II. continued to be observed for centuries, and March 25 became the annual festive day of the family. It was not until the middle of the last century that the custom was abused; when, under the pretence of attending Tichborne Dole, vagabonds, gipsies, and idlers of every description assembled from all quarters, pilfering throughout the neighbourhood; and at last, the gentry and magistrates complaining, it was discontinued in 1796. The same yearly allowance of money, however, the rent of the "Crawls," was and is still, we are told, faithfully applied to other charities. Singularly enough, the Baronet of the day had seven sons; and when he was succeeded by the eldest there appeared a generation of seven daughters, and the apparent fulfilment of the prophecy was completed by the change of the name of the ninth Baronet to Doughty, under the will of his kinswoman, from whom Sir Edward Doughty inherited the "Doughty" estate.



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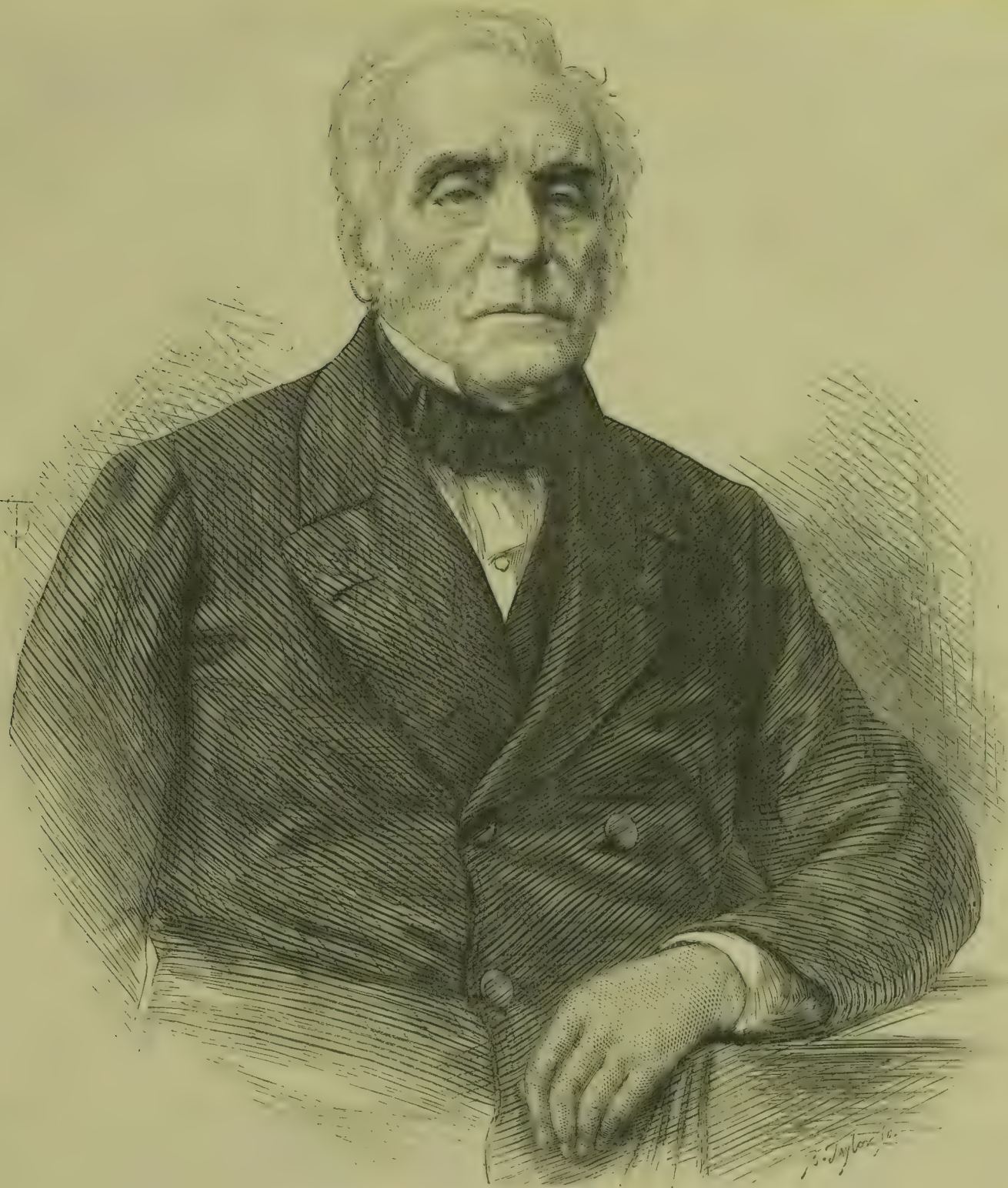
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THE LATE M. AUBER.



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### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

We all know that Miss Biddy Fudge, the ornament of Mr. Moore's famous "Fudge Family," conceived an unfortunate attachment when she visited Paris with her papa, mamma, and brother Bob. Of course, having long been the wife of an eminent Evangelical Irish clergyman, Mrs. Mortimer O'Mulligan has forgotten early vanities. But her admirers may remember that she became romantically in love with a handsome Colonel Calicot, an avowed Imperialist in those days when it was the fashion to be a Monarchist. Miss Fudge had convinced herself that her lover had served with the Great Napoleon—nay, had been his "crony." She wrote—

So martial his features, dear Doll, you can trace  
Ulm, Austerlitz, Lodi, as plain in his face  
As you do on that pillar of glory and brass  
Which the poor Duke de B—ri must hate so to pass.

If Mrs. O'Mulligan reads the papers, recent news may have recalled her admirable lines, and perhaps her feelings on discovering that her Colonel was "no more than a vile linen-draper." She may have given a sigh to the fate of the pillar of glory and brass. In that case, she will be relieved by learning that the National Assembly at Versailles has indignantly voted for the immediate re-edification of the column, and only delays proceedings to that end while the French hero of the Malakoff stamps out the revolution. France, however, is to "crown the edifice," as a perpetual reminder that Paris is not France for the future. It ought not to be too late to save the bronzes; and some thoughtful French patriots may have imitated the discretion of John Rivett, the brazier, who not only preserved Le Seur's statue of King Charles, at Charing-cross, but sold to many Royalists pieces of brass which they took to be fragments of the broken effigy, and kept as relics until the happy and blessed Restoration enlightened them as to that matter—and some others.

Our *Ædile* informs us that he is going to "teach manners" to certain persons. The announcement may provoke a smile from the irreverent, but the newest Government bill that is to be produced is of a meritorious sort. It is intended to put down a nuisance which may seem a small one to the unwise, who do not know or consider that it is the small miseries of life that are not so easily borne as the great ones, against which we summon our philosophy and all sorts of higher morals. Mr. Ayrton, in his capacity of Protector of the Parks, is going to prevent people from taking dogs there, as they do, he says, for their own amusement, and without any regard for other folk. Until we see the bill we cannot tell whether he means to do enough—few lawmakers do; but if he intends to put an end to the intolerable noise made on the banks of the waters, or in them, by the rabble of mongrel curs with whose yelping it is the delight of a class to make the evening hideous, his intentions are excellent. "I hold nothing small," says William Paley, D.D., Archdeacon of Carlisle, "that affects the comfort of many of my fellow-citizens."

Chief Justice Bovill requests that the press will make no observations upon the Tichborne case until it shall be over, and all respectable journalists will of course obey his Lordship, if not to the letter, in the spirit of his suggestions. But it cannot affect the interest of the parties to take note, as we are likely to have plenty of opportunity of doing, of the minor incidents of the trial, and especially of its witticisms. The latter have not, hitherto, been very brilliant. I have heard of a sailor who was in the pit of the Adelphi Theatre, and who, reading in the playbill "An interval of thirty-five years between the second and third acts," rose, as the drop scene fell at the end of the former, and gravely remarking, "Very few here present will live to see the finish," retired from the house. How long the Tichborne case will last, nobody can say, but the Judge has hinted at "months," and the counsel at "years," and Mr. Hawkins has protested against the trial being again interrupted for the Derby Day in 1872. We have precedent for long judicial investigations. Warren Hastings was arraigned on Feb. 13, 1788, and was acquitted on April 23, 1795. In the way of epigram I do not know that anything has yet been said more neatly than by a country gentleman, a witness, who quietly remarked than even in families there were strong differences of opinion on the subject of this trial. "My wife is so sure that the claimant is an impostor, and I am so sure that he is not, that we find it more convenient to talk about the weather." A comedy-writer could not have presented the point more happily.

We must all hope that one telegram will not be found truthful. It has been stated that the coffin containing the remains of the great composer, M. Auber, had been placed in the vault of a Parisian church to remain there until the obsequies could be properly celebrated; and that some National Guards, who, however much they may be afraid of certain living Frenchmen, feel no awe in presence of the dead, descended into the vault, dragged out all the bodies they could find, including that of M. Auber, and cast all into a common ditch, so that identification will be impossible. I trust that the story will be contradicted; but it is probable, and, if true, will tend to show how very much Captain Sword has to do before Captain Pen can be of any use in Paris.

The great race will have been run, and won by Favonius, before these lines are read. Therefore in the case of that noble animal, at least, the "nobbler," if they made any attempt to disable the creature, have been baffled by the fidelity and vigilance of the watchers around the stable, and in it. But it is well for a racehorse that he does not read the newspapers (like Mr. Lover's fox, who always looked to see where the meets of the week were, in order to be out of the way), or his spirits might be unduly affected by such information as appeared early in the week, to the effect that gangs of poisoners intended to operate if they could. When we hint that racing is not productive of the highest virtue in all who are interested in the sport, we get one of two logical answers, or both. We are told that the charge is not true, and we are asked into what department of life rascality does not penetrate. Well, the charge may or may not be true, but the evidence is always and only volunteered by sporting writers; and as to the other inquiry, I really do not know any other business of life, except racing, in which attempts at poisoning are an annual feature. A defendant does not drug an opposing counsel, to obviate a damaging speech; an heir expectant, however distant, does not "noble" the doctor who might save a testator; a politician does not hocus the antagonist whose oratory is likely to carry the division. However, away with argument, and let us take the pleasanter view of the Derby, if it is necessary to take any view at all. It is the most glorious day of the whole year for hosts of high-spirited young fellows, who are not much the worse for it after the Thursday, and who care no more about the racing (except during those two minutes and three quarters, when a statue would almost wake up and make strange noises) than I do. "The days of our youth were the days of our glory," and let us be glad that our successors enjoy *their* day. I wait very quietly at my club to hear who wins.

### AUBER.

The greatest of all French musicians, Daniel François Esprit Auber, has just passed away, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. The year 1784 has generally been given as the date of his birth, but the event is placed two years earlier by Fétis, in the new edition of his "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens," on the authority of Auber's father. There have been few musicians who have attained so great an age, one of the most remarkable instances of longevity among this class having been that of Gossec, who numbered ninety-six years. Of all those whom the world esteems as great composers Auber is the most remarkable example of extended life. Not only was his a long career, it was also a very active one even up to within two years of his death—his last stage works, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur" and "Reve d'Amour," having been produced in 1868 and 1869.

Auber was born at Caen, in the year already stated. Like the lives of most men engaged in calm, artistic pursuits, his was uneventful in all but a professional sense; in which respect it was a continued course of successful activity, commenced, it is true, somewhat later than in the cases of most of the composers really worthy of the epithet "great." At first intended for commercial pursuits, and placed when a youth in a London counting-house, young Auber soon took a dislike to an occupation of business routine; and, after a course of study under Cherubini, and consequent on some decline in family prosperity, he made a profession of an art which he had hitherto cultivated as an amateur. His earliest efforts as a dramatic composer were not successful. The one-act operetta "Le Séjour Militaire," produced in 1813, made no impression. Neither did a similar piece—"Le Testament, ou les Billets-Doux"—in 1819. The first dawn of the splendid career which Auber was destined to run opened with the success of his "La Bergère Châtelaine," in 1820, and "Emma, ou la Promesse Imprudente," in 1821, both three-act operas. His genius and artistic power speedily ripened and bore glorious fruit in the production of "La Muette de Portici," "Fra Diavolo," "Gustave," "Le Cheval de Bronze," "Le Domino Noir," "Les Diamants de la Couronne," and many other intermediate and subsequent works, in all upwards of forty. Admirable as some of Auber's grand operas are, it is perhaps in the *opéra-comique* that he has most happily developed his own genius and realised the national style which his, of all French music, is destined the longest and most worthily to illustrate. The co-operation of Scribe as author of the books of many of the charming works just indicated was a fortunate concurrence of two minds admirably suited for such association. The exquisite melodies of Auber have found an echo in the popular voice all over Europe, while his operas, whence they are derived, must ever charm, when worthily represented, not only by the freshness and genius of the music, but also by the mastery and art displayed in their general construction, and in the beauty and brilliancy of the orchestral details.

The three great modern composers who have especially dignified French opera (Meyerbeer, Rossini, and Auber) have all passed away—the first in 1864, the next in 1868, and now the last, the only Frenchman by birth of the number. That Auber was largely influenced by the style of Rossini is indisputable. This influence, however, is chiefly traceable in his writing for solo voices during the latter half of his career, and the brilliancy of some of his orchestral effects; the great French composer was too thoroughly national in spirit for his style to be largely modified by any infusion of foreign characteristics. Many of his operas will long continue to be esteemed, both as masterpieces of musical art and as especially representative of its composer's genius and nationality. Auber, indeed, was intensely French—that is to say, Parisian, for Paris is (or, rather, was) France. It is grievous to know that his bright and genial temperament was clouded and saddened by the unhappy condition of his beloved city, which to him was the world. There only did he care to live; there he passed nearly the whole of his life, which, long as it was, might in all probability have been still prolonged but for the shock occasioned by the horrors which surrounded the last months of his career—a dreadful climax for one whose whole nature was gladness, wit, and humour in their most refined and gracious aspect. In fact, these latter qualities in literature find their counterparts in Auber's music. Many pleasant sayings of his are recorded in illustration of his tendency to look on the sunny side of things—as, for instance, his reply to the wailing inquiry of an aged friend as to whether it was not "a dreadful thing to grow old," that it was the only means, with which he (Auber) was acquainted, of enjoying long life. A more prosperous career than his, in point of honours, wealth, and reputation, could not have been desired, although a happier surrounding for its close was to be wished. The works which he has left have placed French musical art in a higher aspect than it had ever before assumed from native composition, and will long render dear to the whole civilised world the name of Auber.

### BURNING OF A DUTCH STEAMER.

The screw steam-ship Willem III., belonging to the port of Amsterdam, an iron vessel, was going past the Isle of Wight on the night of yesterday week. She was bound to the Dutch colony of Batavia, via the Suez Canal, the pioneer of a new line of steam-ships started under contract with the Government of the Netherlands, to open regular steam communication between Holland and Java. She was of 3000 tons measurement, and had recently been handed over to the company by her builders, the Messrs. Elder, of Glasgow. She had a general Amsterdam cargo for Batavia, with 1100 tons of coals, and had Dutch troops on board, with some other passengers. Fire was discovered on board the ship in one of the state cabins. A child is said to have first seen flames, and some other person found smoke in a large volume between decks. A hole was cut through the timber planking of the deck over the state-room and water poured down; but the fire kept the mastery, and spread with astonishing rapidity through all parts of the ship. Very fortunately, no loss of human life has been caused by this complete destruction of a large steam-ship at sea, crowded with passengers. The fire broke out in sight of land, on a calm night; other vessels were near to render help, and every man, woman, and child found means of escape from the burning ship. Some of the people were landed at Portsmouth early on Saturday, from the Scorpio, screw-steamer, bound from Sunderland to the Charente; the remainder were afterwards landed from the pilot-cutter the Mary, of Portsmouth, John Coote, Trinity pilot, of 24 tons, No. 2, on the Owers pilot station. The most fortunate were those completely clad. Many women and children landed at Portsmouth with their night-dresses on. Some were partly dressed, but with bare feet and without head covering. All were just as they had escaped from the ship in the rush for life. Everything that belonged to them had perished in the ship. One gentleman and lady who were passengers on board, Germans, had recently been married, and were on their way to Batavia to settle there, taking with them all they possessed before of general stock, to open a store there, to the value £1500. All this was lost, and was un-

insured. They are now without means of any kind; nor is this a solitary instance of the kind among the passengers. After the passengers and troops had been landed at Portsmouth, on Saturday, the troops were mustered opposite the office of the Dutch Consul, the Chevalier van den Bergh. They were only partly dressed as they escaped from the ship; but all were cheerful, and their hurrahs rang out again and again as their officers came to the front, or a party of women and children, half clad, like themselves, passed by on landing from the vessel which had brought them to shore. By direction of Lieutenant-General Lord Templeton, the Dutch soldiers have been allotted quarters in the Anglesea Barracks, Portsea.

The burnt-out iron hull of the ship was towed round to Portsmouth. It arrived at Spithead about noon on Saturday, and was afterwards placed on the shoals off the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour and scuttled there to extinguish the fire, which was still raging in the unburnt residue of the coal forward of the engine-room. As the ship lay at Spithead she had a most extraordinary appearance. Her iron sides above the water line were bent out of their original lines by the intense heat to which they had been subjected. On board the general view was still more extraordinary. All, forward and aft, from the stem to the taffrail rail, was one confused forest of tangled iron. Everything combustible was burnt right out; the iron deck beams were twisted out of their places, broken, and bent downwards as from some vast volcanic effect. We are indebted to Lieutenant S. P. Oliver, R.A., for the sketch we have engraved, which he took from on board the tug Cambria while the Willem III. lay on the Arrow Bank.

### MUSIC.

#### THE OPERA SEASON.

Indispositions and consequent postponements have recently prevailed at both establishments; and small wonder, with such an exceptional May as this has hitherto been, the traditional balmy breezes replaced by cold east winds worthy of December. If such an inversion is trying to all, how especially so it must be to singers, and natives of more genial climates, need scarcely be dwelt on.

Madame Pauline Lucca's re-appearance as Zerlina, in "Fra Diavolo," at the Royal Italian Opera, on Tuesday week, after an interval occupied in recovering from cold and hoarseness, has already been recorded. On the following Friday this lady again appeared, as Cherubino in "Le Nozze di Figaro," which was given for the first time this season. Her performance as the pert and forward page again displayed all that talent for comedy, in action and by-play, that before characterised it. The scene with Susanna and the Countess in the second act, in which the petted boy tries on the cap, was an especial instance of this. The air "Non so più" was given with excellent dramatic impulse, and the canzone "Voi che sapete" with much expression, and the usual result of an encore. Another satisfactory feature, also a well-remembered one, was the Figaro of M. Faure, who contrives to be bustling and animated without any sacrifice of refinement. Neither Madame Miolan-Carvalho as the Countess nor Mlle. Sessi as Susanna appeared to as much advantage as in other representations. The former gave the expressive air "Porgi amor" with much feeling and was duly applauded, but was less successful in the air "Dove sono," which lost much of its beautiful simplicity by trifling interpolations of trills and turns. The pretty duettino for the two ladies, "Sull' aria," also failed of its wonted effect, having been but little applauded instead of meeting with the usual demand for repetition. Some degree of uncertainty apparent on one or two occasions in the performance of both these artists will probably disappear in the repetition of the opera promised for next week. Signor Graziani, as previously, was a somewhat gruff representative of the Count, and Signor Ciampi repeated his familiar hard and angular personation of Bartolo. Signor Bettini was a better Basilio than has sometimes appeared, and other subordinate characters were sufficiently represented. The general performance of the opera, orchestral and vocal, showed signs of a want of the preparation and familiarity due to so classical and well-known a work.

"Don Giovanni" was repeated on Saturday, with Madame Fabbrì's second appearance as Donna Anna, Signor Mario's last performance of the character of Don Ottavio, and other features of the cast as recently noticed.

At the Drury-Lane Opera Mlle. Marimon's third appearance—as Amina, in "La Sonnambula"—has been twice postponed on account of the lady's indisposition, and was again announced for Thursday last. Her promised performance as Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento" has also been deferred, and must therefore be spoken of hereafter.

Mr. Charles Hallé's recitals maintain their interest and continue their special purpose in the performance of Beethoven's sonatas for pianoforte and violin, six of the ten having been now given, with the excellent co-operation of Madame Norman-Néruda, besides other classical works for pianoforte solo performed by Mr. Hallé.

Mr. Silas's concert, held at the Hanover-square Rooms last week, revived his clever pianoforte trio, op. 27, which was effectively played by him in association with Mr. H. Holmes and Signor Pezze. In Rubinstein's sonata for piano and violoncello (with Signor Pezze), in Schubert's variations, op. 35, "à quatre mains" (with the co-operation of Madame Silas), and in solo pieces of his own, Mr. Silas proved his talents and powers as a pianist and a composer.

Mr. Walter Macfarren's second matinée included performances by that clever pianist of his own duet "L'Appassionata" (aided by his pupil, Mr. S. Kemp), Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's duo for violin and violoncello (with Herr Daubert), Beethoven's sonata in C minor, with violin (with Herr Straus), Schumann's pianoforte quartet, and smaller solo pieces composed by the concert-giver.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place last Monday, and included a fine performance of Schubert's great symphony in C (No. 9), long ignored by the society in days when exclusiveness of various kinds prevailed in its direction. A better spirit has for some years ruled in the administration of the society, and we now hear at their concerts works by composers—Schumann and Wagner—whom audiences are learning to appreciate, in spite of prohibitions which are giving way to the force of public opinion. The other orchestral pieces at Monday's concert were the adagio and fugue composed by Mozart in 1777 (?), left incomplete, and skilfully finished by the addition of fifty-nine bars by Sechter; Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony; and the overture to Cherubini's opera, "Les Deux Journées." Madame Norman-Néruda gave a brilliant performance of Beethoven's violin concerto; and this excellent instrumental selection was varied by well-known vocal pieces, sung by Madame Sinico and Mr. Benthams.

The second concert of the season held in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, took place on



Saturday afternoon, with a success equal to that on the previous occasion, a month since. Again the principal singers of the Royal Italian Opera—with the exception of Mdlle. Sessi, absent from indisposition—gave effect to a long and varied selection of familiar pieces. Sir J. Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Bevigiani were the conductors. The third concert is announced for June 10.

The second of the new series of Mr. Henry Leslie's morning concerts took place at St. James's Hall, on Monday, when "The Messiah" was given, with the special features of the performance of the principal soprano, contralto, and tenor solos by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Alboni, and Mr. Sims Reeves, the bass airs having been divided between Signori Agnesi and Foli. Mr. Leslie's excellent choir gave full effect to the choruses, and that gentleman presided as conductor.

Miss Austin's morning concert, on Monday, included some clever singing by that contralto, and brought forward Miss Chamerovzow, a young lady with a bright soprano voice, of good quality and compass, and capable of much sympathetic expression. Her intonation is true, and her style indicates much natural talent and careful cultivation. All these merits were particularly displayed in her delivery of a declamatory scena from "Proserpine," one of the many forgotten operas of Paisiello. Miss Chamerovzow should be more heard of as a concert singer.

The excellent band of the Belgian Royal Regiment of the Guides, whose playing has excited so much admiration at the Royal Albert Hall, gave a farewell concert there on Tuesday evening, when their performances again displayed their high efficiency and training.

Mr. Austin's annual concert, last week, drew a large attendance to St. James's Hall. The programme offered a multitude of varied attractions, including vocal performances by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other eminent singers, and several effective instrumental solos.

### THE THEATRES.

The natural lull in the state of theatrical affairs at this period is not fertile in incidents for the exercise of criticism. The acceptance of Mr. Phelps at the Princess's in the character of Sir Pertinax Macsycophant and Lord Ogleby is sufficiently significant as well as highly flattering to the artist. This morning, too, an affair will come off, at the same theatre, of great interest—the performance of Sir Charles L. Young's drama, "entitled "Shadows." The cast is good, and includes Mrs. Vezin. We have no further novelty to announce, so turn again to the consideration of the French plays.

On Tuesday week "L'Aventurière" was produced at the Opéra Comique, the part of Clorinde being represented by Madame Favart, and that of Don Annibal by M. Coquelin. The character was played last season at the Princess's by M. Regnier; this did not, however, prevent us from owing that M. Coquelin did full justice to it. We are acquainted, moreover, with the play, in the late Mr. Robertson's adaptation of "Home;" but the two are susceptible rather of contrast than of comparison. The former is a fine, rich, bold oil-painting; the latter, a mere sketch in water colour. On Saturday "Tartuffe" was repeated, preceded by "Une Tempête dans un Verre d'Eau," a little piece serving as a specimen of *marivaudage*, and excellently played by M. Garraud and Madame Provost-Ponsin.

"La Famille Benoiton" has been played at the Lyceum, affording Mdlle. Fargueil another opportunity of asserting her position, besides giving all the company sufficient to do. We have only a slender fault to find in the getting up, and that one seldom occurring in our experience of the stage, having only too frequent occasion to censure the opposite error. The dresses were hardly fast enough in the first acts to distinguish the ladies when they return to their more modest attire, and surrender the use of slang. On Monday the company of the Théâtre des Variétés made a successful début. The house was crowded. The evening commenced with a little piece, entitled "Jean Torgnole," in which a sailor is introduced who has voyaged round the world, and on his return finds his fiancée married to another. The part is played with infinite spirit by M. Grenier. The lady, named Jacqueline, is appropriately represented by Madame Gauthier. The old sailor finds consolation, however, in the love of his little cousin Margotte (Mdlle. Désirée), who has always encouraged a sneaking kindness for her roving relative. A comedy in one act, entitled "La Partie de Piquet," followed. Its authors are MM. Meyer and Fournier. It was the means of introducing to an English audience the veteran Lesseur. His representation of an old aristocratic Chevalier was a perfect performance. He was also happy in his supporters—MM. Blondelet, Cooper, and Mdlle. Désirée. The succeeding piece, "Le Beau Dunois," is a one-act burlesque by M. Charles Lecocq, on which it is not desirable to venture a remark.

At the Charing Cross M. Legrenay has made a hit in the piece called in English "The Porter's Knot," in which we all recollect the late Mr. Robson. The company works well together, though under difficulties. We may hope for happier times, when London may afford to support one French theatre; at present the competition is too urgent.

A general strike has taken place in Newcastle-on-Tyne amongst the engineers, for a reduction of the time of labour to nine hours per day.

From April 1 to the 20th inst. the total receipts into the Exchequer were £7,702,970, while the expenditure had amounted to £8,667,714. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,540,355.

Mr. Sampson, chief clerk in the Manchester Post Office, has been appointed head master of the Bristol Post Office, in place of Mr. Bidwell, who refused the appointment.

The Emperor of Germany has forwarded a telescope to Captain Redam, of the barque Russia, of Sligo, as an acknowledgment of his heroic conduct in saving the captain and crew of the ship Architect, of Memel, wrecked on her voyage from Quebec to Antwerp, some time since.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops composing the Woolwich garrison, on Woolwich-common, on Monday. The total number of troops on the ground was 144 officers and 3600 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, with 683 horses, 60 guns, and 40 ammunition-waggons. After a march past, the troops, personally directed by his Royal Highness, executed some field movements.

Mr. Marshall, Clerk of the Peace for Surrey, has, in consequence of continued illness, resigned his office; and the Lord Lieutenant has appointed as his successor Mr. R. H. Wyatt, the senior partner in the firm of Wyatt and Co., of Parliament-street, solicitors and Parliamentary agents. The Lord Lieutenant has also appointed Mr. Wyatt to the post of Clerk to the Lieutenancy for Surrey.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

#### RESONANCE.

Professor Tyndall began his fifth lecture on Sound, on Thursday week, with additional illustrations of the phenomena of resonance, by means of tuning-forks held over glass jars, in which the columns of air of definite length resounded to tuning-forks of definite rates of vibration. He proved that the length of the column of air which most perfectly resounds to a fork is one fourth of the length of the sonorous wave produced by the fork; this resonance being due to the synchronism which exists between the vibrating period of the fork and that of the column of air. He then showed how the flutter of the air produced by blowing across the mouth of a tube closed at one end might be raised, by the resonance of the tube, to a musical sound, and stated that in like manner in organ-pipes the air is agitated by causing it to issue from a narrow slit and to strike upon a cutting edge, and that some pulse of the consequent flutter is raised to a musical sound. When a tuning-fork of the proper pitch was placed at the mouth of an organ-pipe, the pipe spoke in response to the fork. Professor Tyndall then showed how the fundamental note and over-tones could be produced by blowing first gently and then more strongly; and he also proved that the column of air in the pipe is divided into ventral segments by nodes; and that an open organ-pipe yields a note an octave higher than that of a closed pipe of the same length. The longitudinal vibrations of fixed rods were next considered, and shown to be subject to the same laws as strings and columns of air; and a kind of musical instrument was exhibited composed of a number of deal rods of different lengths (resembling the strings of a harp), which is played on with resined fingers. It was also shown that the vibration of a rod when excited by friction is sufficient to drive away an ivory ball suspended at one end of it. Among other experiments on resonance, was that the sound of a fine sonorous bell was greatly augmented when a tube was brought near one of its vibrating segments; the sound varying as the tube was withdrawn or advanced. The Professor also showed how vibrating rods can be examined by means of polarised light; a glass rod, when made to vibrate, was thereby thrown into a state of strain, and consequently twisted the plane of polarisation, and thereby turned the dark field into light. Professor Tyndall concluded his lecture by alluding to the high scientific attainments and brilliant genius of the late Sir John Herschel, to whose work on Sound he was much indebted in the preparation of the present course of lectures.

#### BISHOP BERKELEY AND THE METAPHYSICS OF SENSATION.

Professor Huxley began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, May 19, by commending the new edition of Berkeley's works, with his life by Professor Fraser, as an indication of the progress of philosophy in England. The Bishop was born in Ireland, in 1685, and wrote his most important works when between twenty and thirty years of age. After being a great traveller, he became, successively, Dean and Bishop, and died in 1753. From his amiable disposition he was much loved by his eminent contemporaries, especially Swift, Atterbury, and Pope; and by his eloquent, sincere enthusiasm he won over even such men as Walpole to favour his scheme for evangelising the North American Indians. In philosophy, his most enduring work was his endeavour to determine the limits of human capacity and knowledge. At the opening of the eighteenth century the prominent intellectual tendencies were affected by the influence of English freethinking and the theory of gravitation of Newton, both of which were partially derived from Des Cartes, who argued for the mechanical theory of the universe, and who doubted everything that could not be demonstrated. To his influence was probably due the controversies of Locke, Collins, Tindal, Toland, and others; and Newton himself was Cartesian in his opinion that "all phenomena depend upon certain mechanical forces." The tendencies of the age were decidedly materialistic, and Leibnitz asserted that even Locke and his followers were uncertain whether the soul were not material and perishable. This opinion was considered very dreadful at the time, and Berkeley devoted himself to the endeavour to solve the problem by adopting an entirely scientific method of procedure. He maintained in his "Principles of Human Knowledge" that "all those bodies which compose the mighty frame of the world have not any substance without a mind; that their being is to be perceived or known; that, consequently, so long as they are not actually perceived by me, or do not exist in my mind, or that of any other created spirit, they must either have no existence at all, or else must subsist in the mind of some eternal spirit; it being perfectly unintelligible, and involving all the absurdity of abstraction, to attribute to any single part of them an existence independent of a spirit." Among his illustrations, Professor Huxley commented on the sensation of pain as felt when the finger is pricked by a pin, stating that the pain was due to the nerve communicating from the finger to the brain; that no pain would be felt there if the nerve were destroyed; and that pain would still be felt if the finger were removed and the nerve retained. He then showed how we may prove that the localisation or extradition of the sensation is an act of the mind, and proceeded to demonstrate how the mental conception of two or more pin-points involves the ideas of coexistence, separateness, distance, extension, and number. The notion of tangible space he derived from the muscular sense, by which change of place is effected. He censured Berkeley's denial of visible space; but stated that, as space is based upon the perception of the relation of separate parts, it is not conceivable apart from the mind which perceives that relation. The idea of solidity is derived from the muscular sense. In summing up, Professor Huxley said, if materialism says that the universe and all its phenomena are resolvable into matter and motion in time and space, Berkeley replies, "Yes; but these are all mental phenomena, and their existence is inconceivable except as such. Go through matter, and you come out on the other side into mind." This reason is irrefragable if we limit ourselves to what we know; but when Berkeley goes further he loses himself in speculation about the substance of matter and the substance of mind. Mental phenomena are the limits of our knowledge; and, because they are the limits, it is absurd to speculate whether there is or is not anything beyond this. The confession of ignorance is the last word of speculation. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

#### THE TELESCOPE.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, in his fifth lecture on Modern Astronomical Instruments, on Saturday last, resumed his description of the equatorial mounting of reflectors and the precautions necessary when such large weights are in question. He exhibited drawings of Mr. Lassell's four-foot Newtonian at Malta, and of other instruments, pointing out the circles, platforms for the observer, and other details; and while speaking of the great Melbourne telescope, he referred to the ingenious arrangement for supporting the speculum on forty-eight points, the speculum itself being attached to a ring which fits on to an interior one, and so hanging that strain is

prevented. The mode of balancing the great weight for easy motion was also noticed. After alluding to driving-clocks required to move the telescope, so as to keep the object always in the field of view, on account of the earth's motion, Mr. Lockyer said that, having an equatorial mounted and capable of finding and following an object, such as a planet or double star, we want a micrometer to measure the discs, to determine diameters and angles of position, and to make differential observations. Cross-line micrometers are said to have been invented by Gascoigne, who died in 1644, and by Anzout, about 1666. Richard Townley refers to a method of finding the moon's distance by two observations of her horizontal and meridinal diameters. Malvasia, about 1662, used small squares of silver threads; Hooke suggested the use of hairs, and showed how the inch might be divided very minutely; and Huyghens employed a small tapering piece of metal termed a virgula, a representation of which, as well as of other apparatus, was represented on the screen. Mr. Lockyer then described the modern micrometers, and showed their use by means of mechanical slides made by Mr. Browning; and thus, by the aid of the electric lamps and the lantern, the audience were enabled to see on the screen what the astronomer beholds in his telescope, and to learn how he measures the distances of double stars or the diameter of the planets, and observes the transits of the stars or planets and their angular position. Mr. Lockyer then described Mr. Rutherford's ingenious arrangement, by means of prisms, for enabling him to make the field of view in his telescope pass from light to dark or dark to light, so important for rapid and delicate observations; and he also briefly noticed the heliometer, employed to give double images, and the ring micrometer, employed abroad for differentiation of declination.

On Friday next Professor Andrews, F.R.S., Principal of Queen's College, Belfast, will deliver a discourse on "The Gaseous and Liquid States of Matter."

### THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The *Gazette* announces, on the occasion of her Majesty's birthday, a number of promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of the Bath:—

The following are to be ordinary members of the military division of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross:—Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B.; General Sir William Fenwick Williams, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, K.C.B.; General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B.; and Lieutenant-General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B.

To be ordinary members of the military division of the second class, or Knights Commanders of the said most honourable order:—Lieutenant-General James Alexander, O.B.; Lieutenant-General Edward Walter Forester Walker, C.B.; Lieutenant-General John Fowler Bradford, C.B.; Major-General David Russell, C.B.; Major-General Henry William Stisted, C.B.; Major-General Charles Richard, Earl de la Warr, C.B.; Major-General Frederick Paul Haines; Major-General Thomas Montagu Steele, C.B.; Major-General Collingwood Dickson, C.B., V.C.; Major-General Charles Reid, C.B.; Major-General James William Fitzmayer, C.B.; Major-General Henry Charles Barnston Daubeney, C.B.; Rear-Admiral William Robert Mends, C.B.; Rear-Admiral William King Hall, C.B.; David Dumbreck, Esq., M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals on half-pay; and Controller William Henry Drake, C.B.

To be ordinary members of the military division of the third class, or Companions:—Vice-Admiral Edward Gennys Fanshawe; Rear-Admiral John Bourmaster Dickson; Captains the Hon. George Disney Keane, Alan Henry Gardner, William Rae Rolland, Edward Winterton Turnour, Arthur William Acland Hood, Charles Fellowes, and Charles Codrington Forsyth, of the Royal Navy; Colonels Edward Herbert Maxwell, Edward Kaye, William Gordon, George Harry Smith Willis, Charles Vyvyan Cox, George Wentworth Alexander Higginson, William Boyle, Robert William Lowry, John Blick Spurgin, Robert John Eagar, the Hon. Hussey Fane Keane, Alexander Caesar Hawkins, Richard Parke, Fairfax Charles Hassard, George Shaw, John Chetham M'Leod, Sir Seymour John Blane, James Clerk Rattray, Thomas Wright, and Charles George Arbuthnot; Lieutenant-Colonels Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, Charles Henry Palliser, and Walter Fane; Inspector-General of Hospitals Joshua Paynter; Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Richard James O'Flaherty; and Surgeon-Major John Ashton Bostock.

The ordinary members of the civil division of the third class named are:—Controller William Henry Maturin; Colonel William Manley Hall Dixon; Deputy-Controller Ben Hay Martindale; and Assistant Controller Joseph Osbertus Hamley.

### THE STAR OF INDIA.

The Queen has been pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, to make the following appointments to the first, second, and third classes of the Order of the Star of India:—

To be Knights Grand Commanders:—His Highness Dheraj Sumbo Sing, Maharana of Oodpore, and his Highness the Rao Pragmulgee of Cutch.

To be Knights Commanders:—The Nawab Mohsin-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor of Oude; his Highness Mohabut Khan, Nawab of Joonaghur; Major-General George Inglis Jameson, John William Kaye, Esq.; and Henry Sumner Maine, Esq.

To be Companions:—Khajah Abdool Gunny, of Dacca; Vembankum Ramiergar, Istakant Shungoonny Menon, Mir Shahamut Ali; Mohammed Akram Khan, Nawab of Umb; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Munguldass Nuthoochoy, Esq.; Lionel Robert Ashburner, Esq.; and Major-General Alexander Cunningham.

The elevation of Mr. Moncreiff, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, to a baronetage is officially notified in the *Gazette*.

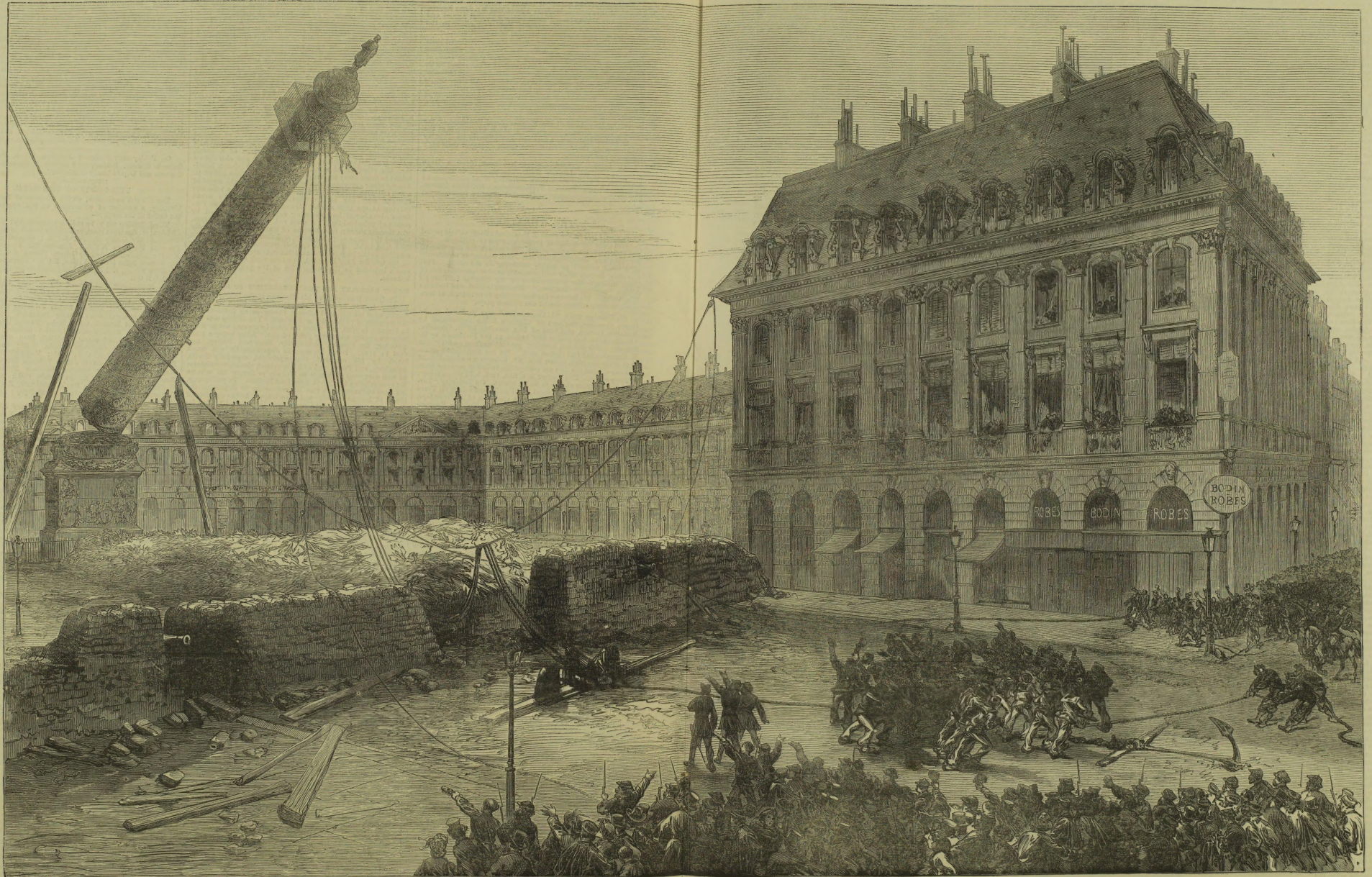
Major-General Sir Thomas Macmahon will be the General to command the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, in place of the deceased Major-General Douglas.

The Birmingham Corporation are considering a scheme to supply the town with water from the rivers Elan and Claerwen, in Cardiganshire and Radnorshire, a distance from Birmingham of over eighty miles.

The Exeter local board has leased the sewage of the city for twenty-five years to a company, which has undertaken to effect a thorough system of drainage on the condition that they are granted the sewage for irrigating purposes.

A respectable married woman named Beal cut off the head of one of her children, a little girl, aged two years, at Crowland, in the fens of Lincolnshire, last Saturday. She had nine children, and since her last confinement, three months ago, has displayed decided symptoms of insanity. She always manifested the greatest fondness for her children, especially for the murdered one.





FALL OF THE COLUMN IN THE PLACE VENDÔME, PARIS.



## THE PLACE VENDÔME COLUMN.

Our Special Artist in Paris supplies the Illustrations of the wilful destruction of this famous monument of French military glory by the Red Republican faction of the Commune. The fine Doric column, which stood in the Place Vendôme, the square that joins the end of the Rue de Castiglione, leading from the Louvre northward, with that of the Rue de la Paix, leading from the Boulevard des Italiens, opposite the Grand Opera House, is familiar to all who have visited Paris. It was 132 ft. 3 in. high, built of stone and brick, hollow, with a spiral staircase inside of 176 steps. Its construction was ordered by Napoleon I. to commemorate the French victories in Germany, especially the Battle of Austerlitz, in 1805; and it was covered with 425 bronze plaques, moulded in bas-reliefs, which displayed some of the incidents of that campaign. This bronze coating of the pillar wound spirally around the shaft along its whole length, from the pedestal to the lantern; the pedestal, on three sides, was likewise covered with bronze bas-reliefs, which represented arms, flags, uniforms, and other warlike things, taken from the Austrians by the French. The bronze plaques on the shaft were 3 ft. 8 in. high, and formed a continuous band, encircling the column twenty-two times as it ascended coiling to the top, the entire length of the spiral being 840 ft. The greater part of the metal, which weighed altogether 1,800,000 lb., was obtained from 1200 Austrian cannon, taken at the surrender of Ulm and in the arsenal of Vienna. The architects of the column, under the direction of Denon, were Lepère and Goudon; Launay was the sculptor of the bas-reliefs. The work was begun in August, 1806, and finished in August, 1810. It cost about £60,000. The site was that which had formerly been occupied by the statue of Louis XIV., destroyed in the Revolution of 1792; and the foundations, 30 ft. deep, built on piles, are still those which were laid for that statue, nearly two centuries ago. It was originally intended by Napoleon to place a statue of Charlemagne on the top of the column; but when the column was finished his own military renown, after the battles of Jena, Eylau, and Friedland, seemed to him more worthy of this memorial. A statue of him, in the costume of a Roman Cæsar, was therefore sculptured by Chaudet, and set up here, on the summit of the lantern. In 1814, when the Bourbons were restored, this statue was taken down. Twenty or thirty years later, under King Louis Philippe, it was replaced by another statue of Napoleon, the work of Seurre, representing the Emperor standing on a heap of cannon-balls, dressed in his well-known cocked hat, great-coat with collar folded back over the shoulders, boots, epaulettes, and sword, with a field-glass in his hand. Napoleon III. had this statue removed to the Rond-Point at Courbevoie, and instead of it he put up, on the Place Vendôme Column, a reproduction of the first statue, in Roman costume, and crowned with a laurel wreath.

The sculptures on the bronze plates represented, in many tableaux, the events of three autumn and winter months in 1805. There were seen the review of troops at the breaking up of the camp of Boulogne, and the Havre flotilla of flat-bottomed transports for the invasion of England; the different portions of the army, artillery, cavalry, and infantry marched towards the Rhine, and crossing that river at Mayence, Mannheim, Spire, Durlach, and Strasbourg; the Emperor Napoleon I. addressing his Senators at Paris, and informing them of the war against Austria and Russia; the Emperor riding over the bridge of Kehl, receiving the submission of the Electors of Baden and Wurtemberg, and haranguing his own troops. The combats of Donauwörth, Wertingen, Neuburg, Memmingen, and Elchingen, the entry into Augsburg, and the achievements of Murat and Ney, led up to the surrender of General Mack at Ulm. Then follows the entry into Munich, the capture of Innsbruck, and several conflicts with Austrians and Russians. The head-quarters of Napoleon at Schönbrunn and the surrender of Vienna were next delineated; the movements to Olmütz and Presburg, and the scene in the French camp on the eve of Austerlitz, when the soldiers made an illumination of pine torches, for the anniversary of the Emperor's accession. The battle of Austerlitz, fought on Dec. 2, occupied the highest place. Napoleon I. was shown sitting on horse-

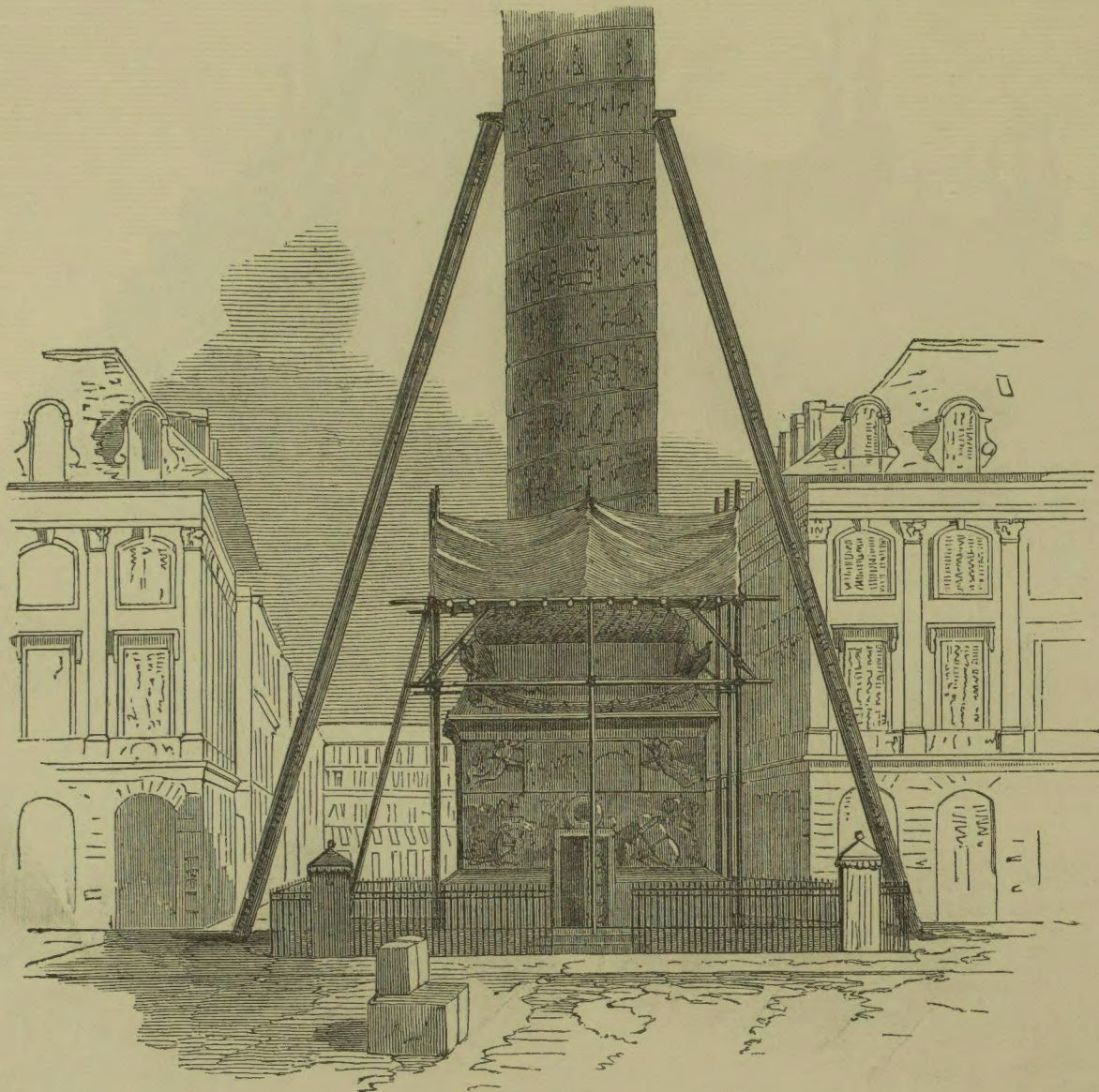
back, giving orders to his Marshals and Generals. There was a charge of French cavalry breaking a column of the enemy's infantry, and a body of Russian troops was driven by Oudinot's foot guards upon the ice of a frozen lake, which was presently broken by shot from the French cannon, so that many hundreds were drowned. The battle was won, captive Generals gave up their swords, and the Emperor of Austria craved an armistice, begging for a personal interview with his conqueror. Still higher, towards the top of the column (says a late description), we see French soldiers carry off cannon and other arms from the Vienna Arsenal. Talleyrand arrives at Presburg to negotiate the treaty, which is signed by Napoleon

by a curtain of green calico, for the convenience of the workmen employed to saw through the column. The bronze plates were, of course, pulled off this part of the shaft. Several layers of faggots, straw, and stable manure were placed along the roadway for some distance up the Rue de la Paix, to receive the column when it fell. The four bronze eagles—one at each corner of the pedestal—had their heads knocked off. The final operation began about two o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday week. The street in front of the column was kept clear, for some distance, by mounted National Guards. The green curtain was removed, showing that a great wedge-shaped piece had been cut out of

the shaft. An officer then appeared in the gallery at the summit of the column, with a tri-coloured flag and an eagle in his hand; he flourished the flag on the four sides, waving his cap above his head, deliberately tore the flag into shreds, which just hung together, and tied the eagle head downwards to the corner of the railing. At three o'clock the capstan bars were manned by fifteen men, and three bands in the Place began to play the Marseillaise. The two cannon in the barricade facing the Rue de la Paix were withdrawn, and the Guards and workmen cleared out from before the column. The members of the Commune, or Committee of Public Safety, looked on from the windows of the Ministry of Justice. Six bugles and a drum struck up, and the men at the capstan began to turn; but they turned only for a minute. As soon as the rope got tight, it jammed in the pulley on the log before the capstan, and they stopped. The hitch was soon arranged, but another took place afterwards; and the huge mob waited quite silent, all gazing at the column. Another turn was given; then came another stoppage. Some minutes more passed by. The rope was put square again, but only to produce a third difficulty when the capstan turned. A fourth attempt was made, but its effect was to tear the cord violently from its holding-place on the capstan; three men rolled over from the shock, but did not seem to be much hurt. A group of workmen now formed round the log and the pulley, but could do nothing there. It was found necessary to go

on deepening the incision in the stone, and the men went back to their post to pick, chisel, and saw. Two of them even got inside the hole—which seemed to indicate that they, at all events, did not consider a rupture imminent. Time dragged on—the clock struck five; two more ropes were fastened to the top of the column, where the tattered tricolor was fluttering upside down, and their ends were brought into the Rue de la Paix, and thrown there on the ground. At half-past five the capstan was manned again, and the ropes in the Rue de la Paix were laid hold of by two lines of men, about thirty to each, National Guards, sailors, and civilian volunteers. The weight of the ropes was so great that it was some minutes before they could be pulled out straight from the top of the column; and even then the men were dragged backwards after each effort by the ropes "taking in" again. Suddenly, to the surprise of all spectators, the vast column moved, swayed, and then swept magnificently down. It fell exactly on the litter prepared for it, with a dull, heavy, lumbering sound. The shock and noise were so slight that every one was astonished. No glass in the windows of the houses was broken. A thick cloud of dust from the crushed and powdered masonry rose into the air; at the same moment the crowd raised a tremendous shout of "Vive la Commune!" the bands played the "Marseillaise," the dust cleared away,

and there lay the glorious column of shattered bronze and masonry, while a man jumped upon the broken pedestal to plant the red flag and make an oration. Meantime the crowd rushed forward, regardless of Communist cavalry, sailors, or sentinels, in their determination to see the fallen idol. There it lay, within the barrier of the Place, at the corner of the Rue de la Paix, its height occupying about two thirds of the distance from the pedestal to the barrier. The figure of the Great Emperor lay on its back, thrown a few feet further than the column, and entirely detached. Apparently the screws attaching it to the dome had been previously removed. It lay in one piece uninjured, save a crack at the lower part of the neck and in the drapery under the left arm. It was curious to see this massive figure—with its firm, calm, immobile face—staring up to the skies



SCAFFOLDING FOR SAWING THE BASE OF THE COLUMN IN THE PLACE VENDÔME.

the day after Christmas Day. St. Mark's lion and some decorated gondolas denote the cession of the Venetian States; the Electors of Bavaria and Wurtemberg receive their crowns; the Imperial Guard enter France bearing captured standards; the Emperor returns to Paris, and passes under the Arc de Triomphe; a car laden with spoils of war follows; and, last of all, hundred-voiced Fame proclaims the high deeds of the campaign of 1805, while Seine, reclining on his flood, listens to the story of so many glorious battles.

Such was the column of the Place Vendôme. The surviving veterans of the first Napoleon's armies used to come from the Invalides to pay their respects to it, and hang garlands of immortelles upon the railing at its base. The rage of the Communist Dictators against everything that belonged to the Bonapartes has been gratified by the destruction of this monument. Our Illustrations show the manner in which the silly task has been effected, by first sawing through the base of the shaft, a little above the pedestal, and cutting out a huge notch on the north side, towards the Rue de la Paix, and then pulling the column to the ground on that side by several ropes stretched from its summit to the right and left sides of the street. The ropes were pulled now and then by sailors or National Guards, or by the working of a capstan or windlass. There was a scaffolding around the shaft, covered from view



MEDAL FOR THE OPENING OF BLACKFRIARS NEW BRIDGE.



The annual exorcisation of Sir Wilfrid Lawson on alcohol and its abominations ought not to go unnoticed, and this time more especially than ever. It has ever been his custom to accept the aphorism, that there is nothing that need prevent the truth, or what he deems to be the truth, pleasantly. "*Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat?*" . So he has been accustomed to powder his skilful and powerful speeches thick with jokes, many of which used to rise to the verge of wit. Now, however, he hardly gave his friends or his opponents a quip or a crank. If not "quite chap-fallen," he was not at all "high-topgallant" in his manner. He may be said to have been to a certain extent confident, but, as it were, abstractedly so; and towards the close of his address he became nearly beseeching—talked of the probable narrowness of operation of his measure, and pleaded for it generally because it was only a little one.





THE FALLEN COLUMN IN THE PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.